Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY

Reserve
BOOK NUMBER 1.9
Ec73A
v.54-59
526091

EPO 8—7671

Reserve
1.9
EC73A

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
FEB 15 1944
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

--0--

Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 54

MEASURES OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE ENACTED BY THE 73d CONGRESS

March 9 to June 16, 1933 and January 3 to June 18, 1934

Compiled by Vajen E. Hitz
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

D

323367

Washington, D. C.
November 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

--0--

Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 54

MEASURES OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE ENACTED BY THE 73d CONGRESS

March 9 to June 16, 1933 and January 3 to June 18, 1934

Compiled by Vajen E. Hitz
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
November 1934

526091

FOREWORD

This list is designed to meet the need of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for readily available information on laws passed by the 73d Congress and on recently organized Government agencies whose work bears some relation to the work of this Bureau. Other lists covering some part of the field have been freely used as indicated in the list of sources consulted.

With a few omissions, all of the more important laws of the 73d Congress, and amendments thereto, have been included. To these have been added some less important laws and some resolutions, including two resolutions adopted by the 72d Congress, because of interest to the Bureau. Executive Orders and Proclamations were consulted and in many instances have been cited, but it must be kept in mind that this information is incomplete and subject to amendment and change at any time by the issuance of further Executive Orders and Proclamations.

This list supersedes a mimeographed list of 5 pages compiled in the Library, October 18, 1933, entitled "Measures of Major Importance Enacted by 73d Congress, 1st session."

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

November, 1934.

Sources Consulted

*American Observer
Congress completes emergency program. 2(40): 1-2. June 21, 1933.
Review of Congress. 3(41): 2, 8. June 25, 1934.

Lewis, Elmer A., comp.
Laws relating to agriculture. 391pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price: 25 cents)

National industrial conference board, inc.
The economic legislation of the Seventy-third Congress. 2v. New York, N. Y., 1933-34. (Published at 247 Park Ave. Price of each volume: $2.50)
Contents:
Vol. I. (Extra session, 1933) has title: Economic reconstruction legislation of 1933. 214pp. 280.12 N213
Vol. II. (Regular session, 1934) 256pp.
Each volume contains parts as follows: Part I. Topical Digest of Laws, (summarizing the most important provisions of the laws). Part II. Text of Laws.

*New York Times.
Record of the Seventy-third Congress - Peace-time mark is set - Policies for "New Deal" shaped...June 17, 1934. (Also printed in Congressional Record 78: 12402-12412. June 18, 1934)

*These items were very helpful in making the annotations, and in some instances were used as authority for the notes.

Schneckerbier, L. F.
New Federal organizations; An outline of their structure and functions. 199pp. [Washington, D. C.,] Brookings institution, 1934. (Institute for government research. Studies in administration no. 28) 280.12 Sch4

U. S. Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration.
Compilation of Agricultural adjustment act as amended, and acts relating thereto as of June 29, 1934. 105pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934.

*U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.
World economic review, 1933. 290pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print off., 1934. 157.54 W892
B, Legislative summary, pp.70-82.

U. S. Department of labor. Monthly labor review.
Labor laws. Labor legislation enacted by Seventy-third Congress. 39 (2): 348-372. August, 1934.

U. S. Farm credit administration.
Laws pertaining to agricultural short term and intermediate credit, as compiled in Chapter 7, Title 12 of the United States Code, as amended to February 1, 1934. Farm credit administration, Federal intermediate credit banks, Production credit corporations, Production credit associations, Banks for cooperatives, Miscellaneous. U. S. Farm Credit Admin. Circ. 20-A, 54pp. 1934.

U. S. Farm credit administration.
Laws pertaining to farm mortgage loans, as amended to February 1, 1934. The Federal Farm Loan Act and other acts of Congress relating to farm mortgage loans, together with general provisions of law relative to the Farm Credit Administration, as compiled in Chapter 7 of Title 12 of the United States Code. U. S. Farm Credit Admin. Circ. 20. 96pp. 1934.

U. S. Information service.
Digest of the purposes of current Federal agencies. 49pp. Mimeographed. [Washington, D. C.,] September 20, 1934.

U. S. National emergency council.
Daily revised manual of emergency recovery agencies and facilities provided by the United States Government. loose-leaf. [Washington, D. C., Govt. print. off., 1934,] (May be obtained from the United States Information Service, 500 Commercial National Bank Building, Washington, D. C. Price: $1.50) 173.2 N212

---

* This item was very helpful in making the annotations, and in some instances was used as authority for the notes.

MEASURES OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE ENACTED BY THE 73d CONGRESS

March 9 to June 16, 1933 and January 3 to June 18, 1934

Compiled by Vajen E. Hitz
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Agricultural Adjustment Act

1. Agricultural Adjustment Act. Public No. 10 (H. R. 3835) Approved May 12, 1933.

Title I. Agricultural Adjustment Administration (A.A.A.) created in the Department of Agriculture under this title. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license and tax processors of wheat, cotton, field corn, hogs, rice, tobacco and milk and its products and any regional or market classification type or grade thereof. This tax is to be returned to farmers in the form of rental or benefit payments, the farmers by agreements or other voluntary methods withdrawing land from production in order to reduce the surplus. Empowers the Secretary to issue licenses to or enter into agreements with processors, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, any agricultural commodity or product thereof, etc.

Another form of "benefit" in the case of cotton, in addition to the straight payment, is an option alternative on Government-owned cotton which the Federal Farm Board and other departments and agencies of the Government, except Federal intermediate credit banks, are directed, to sell to the Secretary of Agriculture under certain conditions. The Secretary may borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or elsewhere, on warehouse receipts for this purpose.

The President is given power to terminate the provisions of Title I whenever he "finds and proclaims that the national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has ended." The Act is intended to be self-liquidating and not remove money from the Treasury inasmuch as all expenditures, administrative and otherwise, are to be recouped by processing taxes.

Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration under supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

For Title II, Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, See Agricultural Credit; and for Title III, The Thomas Inflation Amendment, See Money

2. Amendment of Section 7 of Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Title II, Section 221, National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67) clarifies Section 7 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relative to cotton option contracts and provides for publicity of such information as the Secretary of Agriculture deems advisable to effectuate the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

3. Amendment of Section 10 of Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The Farm Credit Act of 1933 (Public No. 75) amends Section 10 to provide that State Administrators shall be appointed by the President, with Senate consent.

4. Amendment of Sections 4 and 5 of Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Title II, Emergency and Deficiency Appropriation Act. (Public No.

Amends Section 4 to make discretionary the hypothecation of warehouse receipts for advances of money against cotton held. Makes available $100,000,000 from the Treasury to be used in handling the cotton, to be available until March 1, 1936, and upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture, accompanied by a statement of certain facts, and with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Authorizes the Secretary to advance funds to any agency, which he has established [Cotton Producers Pool] or may establish and provides that any profits accrued through the handling or disposition of the cotton held by any such agency shall go back into the United States Treasury.

Clarifies Section 5 and amends it so as to make a written statement of quantity of cotton held sufficient rather than requiring pledge of cotton where advances are made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Increases Reconstruction Finance Corporation's outstanding obligations by amount necessary to carry out provisions of the Section.

5. Relating to Contracts and Agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Public No. 86 (S.2284) Approved January 25, 1934.

That provisions of statutes prohibiting Members of Congress from participating in contracts or agreements entered into on behalf of the United States "shall not apply to any contracts or agreements heretofore or hereafter entered into under the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

This is amended by the National Housing Act (Public No. 479) so as to permit contracts under following acts as amended: Federal Farm Loan, Emergency Farm Mortgage, Farm Credit and Home Owners' Loan of 1933.

6. Jones-Connally Amendment to the A.A.A. Public No. 142 (H.R.7478) Approved April 7, 1934.

Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include six additional basic commodities - beef and dairy cattle, peanuts, rye, barley, flax, and grain sorghums. Appropriates $200,000,000 out of the Treasury to finance surplus reductions and production adjustments in the beef and dairy cattle industries and to carry out provisions of Section 12 (a) and (b) of the Act.

Appropriates $50,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy and beef products for distribution for relief purposes, and to make payments to owners of cattle slain in the eradication of tuberculosis or Bangs' disease.

Proclamation of the President No. 2100-A, September 25, 1934, terminates Sections (a) and (b) of Section 16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to peanuts.

7. Cotton-Cattle-Dairy Relief Resolution. Public Resolution No. 27 (H.J. Res. 345) Approved May 25, 1934.

Provides funds to carry into effect the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and the Jones-Connally Amendment to the A. A. A.

8. Bankhead Cotton-Control Act. Public No. 169 (H.R. 8402) Approved April 21, 1934.

Declares the general policy is to foster and protect interstate and foreign commerce in cotton and to raise revenue to permit additional benefits to be paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to cotton producers.

Fixes 10,000,000 bales as maximum amount of cotton that may be marketed in the crop year 1934-1935, exempt from tax. Each state is given its allotment to be broken down into counties and farms on a basis prescribed under the act.

Limits the operation of the act to the crop year 1934-35, with the privilege of extending it an additional year upon proclamation by the President, provided 2/3 of those interested in the land (renters, share croppers, or otherwise) are favorable to such an extension. Authorizes appropriations from sums available under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to carry out the purposes of the act, and makes $500,000 of this available for the Secretary to develop new and extended uses for cotton.

9. Bankhead Cotton Control Act Clarified. Public Resolution No. 45 (S. J. Res. 138) Approved June 20, 1934.

Amends the Bankhead Cotton Control Act by adding a new section.

10. Tax Exemption Certificate Requirements Under the Cotton Act of 1934. Public Resolution No. 39 (S. J. Res. 123) Approved June 6, 1934.

Empowers county agent of local production control committee to administer oaths covering application for tax-exemption certificates under Section 6 of the Bankhead Cotton Act (Public No. 169).

11. Jones-Costigan Sugar Act. Public No. 213 (H. R. 8861) Approved May 9, 1934. Includes sugar beets and sugar cane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Fixes domestic production at 1,500,000 tons for beet sugar and 260,000 tons for cane sugar, and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make allotments for importations of sugar from outside the continental United States.

Authorizes the Secretary to purchase not in excess of 300,000 tons from the surplus stocks of direct-consumption sugar produced in the United States beet-sugar area at a price not in excess of the market price for direct-consumption sugar on the date of purchase and to dispose of this sugar by sale or otherwise, including distribution to any organization for the relief of the unemployed.

Proclamation of the President No. 2091, June 30, 1934, establishes separate sugar-processing tax funds for the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. This is amended by Proclamations No. 2100, September 24, 1934, and No. 2103, October 15, 1934.

Proclamation of the President No. 2098, September 11, 1934, extends the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, to the Philippine Islands in the case of sugar beets and sugar cane, effective as of September 12, 1934.

These proclamations are issued under authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended by the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act.

12. Tax Refunds on Charity Processing. Public No. 367 (S. 2674) Approved June 16, 1934.

Amends Section 15 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act so that in the case of delivery by any person; including any State or Federal organization or institution, of any product for charitable distribution or use (providing a processing tax is levied thereon) such person shall receive a refund of the amount of processing tax paid or a credit against such tax due and payable.

13. Exempting Articles of Machinery Belting from the Tax on Floor Stocks Imposed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Public No. 470 (S. 3419) Approved June 26, 1934.

Provides for refund and/or abatement of floor stocks tax on machinery belting processed wholly or in chief value from cotton if such processing was completed prior to January 1, 1930.

14. Amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act With Respect to the Processing Tax on Hogs. Public No. 476 (H. R. 9829). Approved June 26, 1934.

Amends Agricultural Adjustment Act to automatically reflect processing tax rate change in floor stocks tax. Re-defines "processing" as applied to hogs. Permits postponement of payment of processing tax to 180 days.

15. Kerr Tobacco Control Act. Public No. 483 (H. R. 9690) Approved June 28, 1934.

Somewhat similar to the Bankhead Cotton Control Act. Provides for the levying of a sales tax, on all types of tobacco which come under the operation of this act, of not less than 25 percent or more than 33 1/3 percent of the sale price of the tobacco, grown and marketed by noncontracting tobacco growers. This tax applies to all tobacco harvested in the crop year 1934-35, except Maryland, Virginia sun-cured and cigar-leaf tobaccos. The provisions of the act are applicable to the United States and its possessions except the Philippine Islands, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and island of Guam.

Tax-exemption warrants shall be issued to growers signing crop-reduction agreements to the amount of the quotas specified in those agreements and tobacco growers are permitted to become contracting producers if offer is filed within 30 days after date of enactment of this act. The Secretary of Agriculture may establish quotas for importation of any cigar-leaf types of tobacco into the continental United States and fix an import tax on amounts in excess of allotted quotas.

16. S. Res. 121 (agreed to January 8, 1934): Requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with information relative to processing taxes imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Response printed as S. Doc. 122: Agricultural Processing Taxes.

17. S. Res. 134 (agreed to January 23, 1934): Requesting information from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as follows: Number of persons employed in the field services in each salary grade, segregated by States, together with the names and addresses of all persons receiving in excess of $2,000 in each State.

Letter from the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was laid before the Senate February 14, 1934, but was not printed.

Agricultural Credit

18. Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933. Title II, Agricultural Adjustment Act. Public No. 10. Approved May 12, 1933.

Authorizes refinancing of farm mortgages through the issuance by Federal land banks of not more than $2,000,000,000 4-percent bonds, the interest of which is guaranteed by the Government. Interest on payments due within 5 years not to exceed 4 1/2 percent, except loans

through branches may be 5 percent. Limit on individual approved loans increased to $50,000. Direct loans permitted at increase of one half of 1 percent, such increase to be remitted upon formation of cooperative, to which borrower subscribes 5 percent of sum borrowed, cooperative to be liable for mortgage payments for charter members. Reconstruction Finance Corporation may advnace tax payments on receivers' certificates.

To liquidate joint stock land banks, Reconstruction Finance Corporation may advnace $100,000,000 to Farm Loan Commissioner at 4 percent, in proportion to mortgages held by borrowing banks, conditioned upon 5 percent maximum interest and agreement to defer foreclosures for 2 years. Reconstruction Finance Corporation may advance $200,000,000 for refinancing or redemption of mortgages not exceeding $5,000 or for working capital.

Section 36 empowers the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make 40-year loans in an aggregate not exceeding $50,000,000 to drainage, levee, and similar districts against special assessment taxes. $5,000,000 may be advanced to the Secretary of Interior for reclamation fund established January 22, 1932.

Outstanding Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans may be increased by $300,000,000.

Section 36 is amended by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act (Public No. 78) with respect to terms of the loans under the section.

Section 36 is also amended by the Loans to Industries Act (Public No. 417) so as to increase the amount of funds which may be used for reorganizing drainage and irrigation districts from $50,000,000 to $125,000,000; to include "mutual nonprofit companies and incorporated water users' association"; etc.

19. Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Act. Public No. 305 (S. 3540) Approved June 11, 1934.

Amends section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 by striking out the words "which has been foreclosed at any time between July 1, 1931, and the date of the enactment of this act, or which is foreclosed after the enactment of this Act". This enlarges the lending authority of the Land Bank Commissioner under the act of 1933 by permitting loans for the purpose, among others, of enabling farmers to redeem and repurchase property owned by them prior to foreclosure, irrespective of time when such foreclosure took place.

20. Amending Emergency Farm Mortgage Act. (To amend the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended) Public Resolution No. 53 (H. J. Res. 365) Approved June 27, 1934.

Amends Section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, relative to loans to irrigation districts by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Purpose was to give authority to make loans to an irrigation district in Idaho.

21. Farm Credit Act of 1933. Public No. 75 (H. R. 5790) Approved June 16, 1933.

Amends the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Loan Act. Provides for organizations within the Farm Credit Administration (F. C. A.), created by Executive Order No. 6084 of March 27, 1933, to make loans for the production and marketing of agricultural products. By the Executive Order the Farm Credit Administration was given super-

vision of the twelve Federal land banks and the joint-stock land banks and the twelve Federal intermediate credit banks. This act changes the office of Farm Loan Commissioner to Land Bank Commissioner and provides three commissioners in the Farm Credit Administration, the Production Credit, Cooperative Bank, and Intermediate Credit Commissioners.

Provides for the creation of a Production Credit Corporation and a Bank for Cooperatives in each of the 12 Federal land bank cities, the initial capital of each Production Credit Corporation being $7,500,000 to be subscribed from a $120,000,000 revolving fund established by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from balances available to the Secretary of Agriculture under 12 previous enactments. Appropriates $40,000,000 out of the Treasury and $2,000,000 for administrative expenses. Provides also for production credit associations by ten or more farmers desiring credit.

Authorizes the establishment in the District of Columbia of a Central Bank for Cooperatives with 12 branch banks in Federal land bank cities, the capital stock to be subscribed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration out of the Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund, and provides for the establishment of regional banks for cooperatives.

Intermediate credit banks may make agricultural or livestock note purchases from any national or State bank, agricultural credit or livestock corporation, cooperative savings institutions, or agricultural associations. Loans may be made on shipping documents or warehouse receipts or mortgages covering agricultural products or livestock to 75 percent of market value.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation may reduce capital of any Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, funds derived from reduction to constitute revolving fund available for increase of capital or any other Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Amends Section 10 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. See Item 3.

W. I. Myers, Governor, Farm Credit Administration.

22. Amending the Farm Credit Act of 1933.

The National Housing Act (Public No. 479) adds a new section No. 86a authorizing and empowering production credit associations "(1) to make loans to farmers for the purpose of enabling them to make home alterations, repairs, and improvements, (2) to sell, discount, assign, or otherwise dispose of any loans made by them under the provisions of this section, under such restrictions and limitations as to endorsement and liability as may be approved by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, (3) to avail themselves of the benefits of insurance under the provisions of section 2 of the National Housing Act, and (4) to do all such things as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

23. Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act. Public No. 88 (H. R. 6670) Approved January 31, 1934.

Amends the Federal Farm Loan Act, The Federal Reserve Act, the Farm Credit Act of 1933 and the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933. Creates the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (F.M.C.) the board of directors to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury (or an officer designated by him), the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Land Bank Commissioner. Provides for a capital of $200,000,000 by transfer of funds made available under Section 32 of the Emergency

Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, and authorizes the Corporation to issue bonds, in an aggregate not exceeding $2,000,000,000 at any one time, and guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States.

The Corporation may exchange its bonds for consolidated farm-loan bonds of equal face value and may exchange consolidated farm-loan bonds held by it for bonds of the Corporation of equal face value. It may also purchase the consolidated bonds of the 12 Federal land banks, make loans to Federal land banks on the security of such consolidated bonds, and invest its funds in mortgage loans made under Section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended. Amends the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 so as to authorize the Land Bank Commissioner to make direct loans in his name in behalf of the Corporation until February 1, 1936, and permits not to exceed $600,000,000 in face value of bonds of the Corporation to be used for this purpose, and raises from $5,000 to $7,500 the maximum loan that may be made thereunder by any one farmer.

Makes available a revolving fund of $40,000,000 to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration which may be used to subscribe, from time to time, to the capital stock and/or paid-in surplus of the Federal intermediate credit banks.

24. Amending Section 4(a) of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act.

The Home Owners' Loan Act of 1934 (Public No. 173) provides that bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation shall not be issued in excess of its assets, including the assets to be obtained from the proceeds of such bonds.

25. Amending Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act. Public No. 107 (H. R. 7928). Approved February 26, 1934.

Amends Section 12 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of January 31, 1934 (Public No. 88) by adding surtaxes to taxes excepted from tax exemptions under that section. The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act provides that mortgages executed to the Land Bank Commissioner and mortgages held by the Corporation, and the credit instruments secured thereby, and bonds issued by the Corporation, and income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from taxation (except estate, inheritance, and gift taxes).

26. Amending Crop Production Loan Act. Public Resolution No. 5 (H. J. Res. 135) Approved May 1, 1933.

Amends the Act of February 4, 1933 (Public No. 327, 72d Congress) so that "in the case of summer fallowing or winter wheat, a first lien, or an agreement to give a first lien on crops to be harvested in 1934, shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be deemed sufficient security".

27. Crop Production Loan Act. Public No. 97 (S. 1975) Approved February 23, 1934.

Authorizes an appropriation of $40,000,000 with which the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration may make loans to farmers during the year 1934 for crop production, planting, fallowing, and cultivation and, to the extent of not exceeding $1,000,000 for feed for livestock in drought and storm-stricken areas. Interest rate is not to exceed 5 1/2 percent. Applicant must establish that he has been unable to obtain loan elsewhere and that he is cooperating with the control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Administration of emergency crop loans was transferred from the De-

partment of Agriculture to the Farm Credit Administration by Executive Order No. 6084, March 27, 1933.

Executive Order No. 6747, June 23, 1934, allocated $25,000,000 to the Farm Credit Administration for crop production loans out of the $525,000,000 appropriated by the Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412) for emergency drought relief.

28. Crop Loan Resolution. Public Resolution No. 16 (H. J. Res. 290) Approved March 10, 1934.

Appropriates $40,000,000 to carry into effect the Crop Loan Act of February 23, 1934 (Public No. 97).

29. Deferring Payment of Water-Right Charges on Irrigation Projects. Public No. 132 (S. 2534). Approved March 27, 1934.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to extend for the year 1934, the provisions of the Act of April 1, 1932, which permitted the deferment of payment of certain water-right charges for the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 by water users on irrigation projects.

30. Authorizing Production Credit Associations to Make Loans to Oyster Planters. Public No. 381 (S. 3541) Approved June 18, 1934.

Authorizes production credit associations to make loans to oyster planters who are carrying on their operations under leases of oyster beds granted by any State or political subdivision thereof, subject to the approval of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Production Credit Commission.

31. H. Res. 69 (agreed to March 22, 1933): Requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to compile, through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, information regarding farm-mortgage debts and their refinancing.

Response printed as H. Doc. 9: The Farm Debt Problem.

Alcohol-Blend Gasoline

32. S. Res. 65 (Agreed to May 2, 1933): Requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate through the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Chemistry and Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, the practicability and advantages of using motor fuel alcohol manufactured from corn or other farm products.

Response printed as S. Doc. 57: Use of Alcohol from Farm Products in Motor Fuel.

Appropriations*

33. Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935. Public No. 131 (H. R. 8134) Approved March 26, 1934.

34. Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933. Public No. 26 (H. R. 5390) Approved May 29, 1933.

Amends Paragraph (6) of Section 201 (a) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended.

---

*The regular appropriation acts of the Departments of Interior, Treasury, Post Office, Navy, War, State, Justice, Commerce and Labor, fiscal year 1935, and of the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1934 and 1935, have been omitted.

35. Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933. Public No. 77 (H. R. 6034) Approved June 16, 1933.

Appropriates $3,300,000,000 for carrying out the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67) and the Forestation Act (Public No. 5) of which not to exceed $50,000,000 shall be available for the Tennessee Valley Authority (Public No. 17).

Appropriates additional amount of $40,000,000 for revolving fund created by Section 5 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (Public No. 75); and $2,000,000 for administrative expenses in connection with establishment and supervision of the Production Credit Corporations and the Production Credit Associations authorized by the Farm Credit Act.

Appropriates $1,500,000 for carrying into effect the National Employment Service Act (Public No. 30).

Appropriates $150,000 for the work of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, in encouraging savings and home financing and $50,000,000 for subscriptions to preferred shares in Federal savings and loan associations, under the Home Owners' Loan Act (Public No. 43).

Appropriates $125,000 additional for the United States participation in the International Monetary and Economic Conference at London.

Appropriates $50,000,000 for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks, as provided by Section 23 and $150,000,000 for payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages, as provided by Section 24 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 (Public No. 10, Title II).

36. Deficiency Appropriation Act. fiscal year 1934, and Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935. Public No. 412 (H. R. 9830). Approved June 19, 1934.

Title I. General Appropriations:

Appropriates $175,000 for the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago, together with unexpected balance of appropriation contained in Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1933, to remain available until June 30, 1934.

Appropriates $30,000 to the Federal Trade Commission, fiscal year 1935, to enable the Commission to comply with H. Con. Res. 32, 73d Congress, calling for an investigation of the sale and distribution of dairy products.

Appropriates $50,000, fiscal year 1935, to carry out the Act establishing a National Archives.

Appropriates $47,670 to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, fiscal year 1935, for collection and analysis of economic data on agricultural products, for use in carrying into effect the Act of June 12, 1934, the Reciprocal Tariff Act (Public No. 316).

Appropriates $3,144,603 to Federal Board for Vocational Education, for carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 21, 1934 (Public No. 245).

Appropriates to Department of State, $11,935 for expenses of participation by United States in, and $31,656, additional, fiscal year 1935, for paying United States quota toward support of International Institute of Agriculture.

Title II. Emergency Appropriations.

Appropriates $899,675,000 to enable the President to carry out the purposes of the Emergency Conservation Act, Federal Emergency Relief Act, Tennessee Valley Authority Act, and National Industrial Recovery Act.

Appropriates $525,000,000 for emergency drought relief, available until June 30, 1935, to supplement appropriations heretofore made for

emergency purposes and in addition thereto for (1) making loans to farmers for, and/or (2) the purchase, sales, gift, or other disposition of seed, feed, freight, summer fallowing and similar purposes these funds to be expended as determined by the President. From this fund of $525,000,000 the President has allocated: $65,000 for control of Japanese beetle at St. Louis (Executive Order No. 6820, August 11, 1934); $15,000,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture for the planting of forest protective strips in the Plains region as a means of ameliorating drought conditions (Executive Order No. 6793, July 11, 1934); and $12,500,000 to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for establishment and maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corps camps, $25,000,000 to the Farm Credit Administration for seed loans, $56,250,000 to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for making grants to States, $12,500,000 to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for purchase of lands in stricken areas, and $43,750,000 for the purchase, sale, gift or other disposition of seed, feed, and livestock, and for transportation thereof by the Secretary of Agriculture (Executive Order No. 6747, June 23, 1934).

Appropriates $112,500,000 for roads, Department of Agriculture, $100,000,000 of which is part of the $200,000,000 authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (Public No. 393).

Appropriates to the Treasury Department: $7,950,000 for payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages and $75,000,000 for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks, under the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act; and $4,500,000 for expenses, Emergency Banking Act of 1933, Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

Amends Sections 4 and 5 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. See Agricultural Adjustment Act, Item 4.

37. Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934. Public No. 78 (H. R. 5389) Approved June 16, 1933.

Makes appropriation for the Federal Farm Board and provides that "if the Executive order dated March 27, 1933, creating the Farm Credit Administration, goes into effect" this appropriation shall "be available during such fiscal year [1934] for administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration, in addition to other funds made available therefor by the provisions of said Executive order," etc.

Prohibits the use of any part of the appropriations of the Veterans' Administration for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes.

Provides $48,500 for participation by the United States in the International Institute of Agriculture.

Amends Section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 (Public No. 10, 73d Congress). See Item 18.

Amends the Economy Act (Public No. 2, 73d Congress) and carries important provisions affecting personnel and veterans, including the repeal of Section 216 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933 [Public No. 212, 72d Congress, Title II] "and such section as continued and amended for the fiscal year 1934" relative to furloughs.

38. Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935. Public No. 141 (H. R. 6663) Vetoed March 27, 1934. House passed over the veto, March 27, 1934 and Senate passed over veto, March 28, 1934.

Amends Economy Act, approved March 20, 1933. Provides for restoration of 5 percent of the 15 percent pay cut as of February 1, 1934, 5 percent on July 1, 1934, and the remaining 5 percent at the dis-

cretion of the President upon the basis of cost-of-living studies. Restores certain benefits to veterans.

Prohibits use of any part of appropriations of the Veterans' Administration for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes.

Appropriates $25,000 to the Puerto Rican Hurricane Commission to continue collection and administration of moneys due the United States on account of loans, payable from unexpended balances of prior appropriations; but no part of any unexpended balance available for expenditure by the Commission may be used for making any new loans after January 15, 1934.

39. Permanent Appropriation Act. Public No. 473 (H. R. 9410) Approved June 26, 1934.

Provides that a larger number of specified permanent annual appropriations shall be subject to annual consideration and appropriation by Congress.

Provides that, effective July 1, the appropriation accounts appearing on the books of the Government, including expenses, Cotton Standards Act, and classification of cotton, revolving fund, etc., are abolished, and any unobligated balances under such accounts as of that date shall be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury. Any appropriations to which expenditures under such accounts have been chargeable therefore are hereby repealed, effective on such date.

Prescribes bookkeeping methods to be employed in handling outstanding checks of the Federal Government.

Requires the Comptroller General of the United States to make a survey of certain appropriations and funds in the custody of Government officers, in which the Government is financially concerned and to report to Congress annually his recommendations for changes in existing law.

Banking

40. Emergency Banking Act. Public No. 1 (H. R. 1491). Approved March 9, 1933.

Title I, approves and confirms all previous proclamations of President Roosevelt and the Secretary of the Treasury issued after March 4, 1933.

Amends the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, to give the President war-time powers in national emergencies, over credit, currency, gold and silver, including foreign exchange.

Amends the Federal Reserve Act so as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to require delivery at the Treasury of all gold and silver certificates. Restricts business of Federal Reserve System during emergency by making it subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury with Presidential approval.

Title II, cited as the "Bank Conservation Act", provides for appointment of "conservators" for closed banks, and establishes machinery for reopening closed banks under supervision of the government.

Title III provides for issuance of preferred stock by national banks and for purchase of preferred stock of national and State banks and for loans upon the security of such stock by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation when necessary to supply fund for organization or reorganization of such banks.

Title IV, amends the Federal Reserve Act relative to issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes, and to permission to Federal Reserve banks

Title V, $2,000,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the Act, No time limit is set other than the reservation of the right by Congress to amend or repeal.

Proclamations of the President No. 2070 (December 30, 1933) and No. 2076 (February 16, 1934) and Executive Orders No. 6080 (March 18, 1933) and No. 6559 (January 15, 1934) relate to banking. Executive Orders No. 6102 (April 5, 1933), No. 6111 (April 20, 1933), No. 6261 (August 29, 1933), No. 6260 (August 28, 1933) amended by No. 6556 (January 12, 1934) and No. 6560 (January 15, 1934) relate to hoarding, export and earmarking of gold coin, bullion or currency, etc., by authority of the Emergency Banking Act.

Section 207 is amended by Public No. 19 (S. 1410). Approved May 20, 1933.

Section 301, Title III, is struck out and a new section inserted by Public No. 56 (S. 1425). Approved June 15, 1933.

41. State Bank Aid Act. Public No. 4 (H. R. 3757). Approved March 24, 1933.

Amends the Emergency Banking Act so as to permit any State bank or trust company not a member of the Federal Reserve System, to borrow, for 1 year, directly from Federal reserve banks by depositing satisfactory collateral.

Permits the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend to State banks or trust companies on their capital notes or debentures instead of on preferred stock in those States where double liability is imposed on the preferred stock. Gives Reconstruction Finance Corporation right to sell in the open-market securities acquired by it under the Emergency Banking Act.

42. Collateral Security Act. Public No. 115 (S. 2766). Approved March 6, 1934.

Amends Federal Reserve Act so as to extend until March 3, 1935, with permission to President to extend 2 years further, the time in which Federal Reserve banks may be permitted to use United States bonds as security for the issuance of their notes and credits.

43. Banking Act of 1933, or Permanent Bank Reform (Glass-Steagall Act). Public No. 66 (H. R. 5661). Approved June 16, 1933.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (F. D. I. C.) created under act, with an appropriation of $150,000,000 and authority to issue notes, debentures, etc., up to three times the amount of its capital. Provides for a temporary deposit insurance fund from January 1 to June 30, 1934, insuring individual deposits to $2,500. After July 1, 1934, the Corporation shall insure the deposits of all member banks, deposits under $10,000 being fully covered; the next $40,000, 75 percent; over $50,000, 50 percent. Deposits in nonmember State banks holding class A stock are insured until July 1, 1936. Membership in the insurance corporation after July 1, 1936 is limited to national banks and members of the Federal Reserve System.

Other features include prevention of speculative uses of credit by creation of a Federal Open Market Committee, one member selected by each Reserve bank directorate, to regulate open-market activities; extension of branch banking in States which permit such practice; security affiliates not permitted after 1 year; security corporations prohibited from engaging in banking business; and Federal Reserve supervision of all foreign transactions carried on by American banks. Certain permissible affiliates are named, including agricultural credit, or livestock loan companies. Holding company affiliates shall have

liquid assets minimum 12 percent of stock controlled five years after passage of act. Minimum capitalization of national banks is specified. Morris plan and mutual banks eligible to Federal Reserve membership.

This act amends the Federal Reserve Act, the Antitrust Law of 1914, and the Postal Savings Bank Act.

Leo T. Crowley, Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and two other members (Members are: Comptroller and two Presidential appointees).

44. Bank Deposit Insurance Act. Public No. 362 (S. 3025). Approved June 16, 1934.

Amends Section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act so as to extend for 1 year the temporary plan for deposit insurance, that is until July 1, 1935. Amount eligible for insurance shall be $5,000 instead of $2,500, beginning July 1, 1934. Postpones termination of insurance of non-member banks until July 1, 1937, and permits them to obtain benefits of the permanent insurance after the termination of the fund (on July 1, 1935) until July 1, 1937.

Amends the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act so that the Corporation may make loans upon or purchase the assets of any bank, savings bank, or trust company closed between December 31, 1929 and January 1, 1934, appraising the assets in anticipation of an orderly liquidation over a period of years, rather than on the basis of forced selling values in a period of business depression. Directs the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase the obligations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, on request of the latter, to the extent of $250,000,000.

Repeals so much of Section 31 of the Banking Act of 1933 as relates to stock ownership by directors, trustees or members of similar governing bodies of member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

45. Amending Sections 5200 and 5202 of the Revised Statutes [National Bank Act of 1864], as amended, to remove the limitations on national banks in certain cases. Public No. 20 (S. 1415). Approved May 20, 1933.

Bankruptcy

46. Municipal Bankruptcy Act. Public No. 251 (H. R. 5950). Approved May 24, 1934.

Amends Bankruptcy Act of 1898, as amended by providing that during an emergency period of 2 years cities and local taxing units may petition Federal courts for approval of plans for readjustment of their debts if endorsed by holders of 51 percent of their outstanding obligations. Plan of readjustment must be approved by creditors holding 2/3 in amount of each class of claims affected by the plan, and also of those holding 3/4 in amount of all securities, before confirmation by the judge.

47. Corporate Bankruptcy Act. Public No. 296 (H. R. 5884). Approved June 7, 1934.

Amends Bankruptcy Act of 1898, as amended, by enabling corporations to reorganize with consent of the majority of their creditors, under guidance of the courts, and allowing financial compromises in many instances where a majority of the creditors agree but are balked by minorities. Provides that a petition for reorganization may be filed by any creditor or stockholder if approved by holders of 25 percent

in amount of any class of creditors, and not less than 10 percent in amount of all claims against the debtor; and that when corporations are not really insolvent but are unable to meet maturing obligations, agreement to the petition must come from stockholders representing 10 percent of any class of stock and 5 percent of the total.

Stipulates that appointments as receiver shall be apportioned equitably among all eligible persons, firms, or corporations within the district. Prohibits appointment as receiver of any persons related to any judge of a United States court; and prohibits appointment as attorney for a receiver any person who was such a relative or a member of a law firm of which any member was a relative of such judge.

48. Frazier-Lemke Farm-Mortgage Act. Public No. 486 (S. 3580). Approved June 28, 1934.

Provides that a farmer, whose efforts under the present agricultural composition section of the Bankruptcy Act, to secure an adjustment of his indebtedness have been unsuccessful, may amend his petition and ask that he be adjuged a bankrupt and petition for an appraisal of his property. The court would then appoint appraisers, who would appraise the property "at its then fair and reasonable value", not necessarily the market value at the time of such appraisal. The trustee in bankruptcy may permit the farmer to retain, under control of the court, possession of all or any part of the remainder of the land, after statutory exemptions have been set apart, either (a) under liberal terms of a purchase agreement, with consent of holders of the liens; or (b) if any of his secured creditors make written objection to the agreement, by paying a fair annual rental therefor during a period of five years, with the right to purchase the property at any time during that period by payment of the full appraised price or the price determined as the result of a reappraisal made at the request of the lienholder, whichever sum is the greater. Applies only to loans in force at time Act takes effect.

49. S. Res. 78 (Agreed to June 13, 1933): [Authorizing and directing a special committee of the Senate to make an investigation of the administration of receivership and bankruptcy proceedings in the courts of the United States, etc.]

Messrs. Ashurst, McAdoo, Van Nuys, Hebert, and Austin were appointed as members of the Special Committee to Investigate the Administration of Bankruptcy and Receivership Proceedings in United States Courts. A preliminary report, Senate Report No. 345, was submitted February 26, 1934. Hearings have been held pursuant to this resolution and pursuant to H. Res. 145 (agreed to June 12, 1933) providing for a similar bankruptcy investigation in the House.

Business Advisory and Planning Council (B.A.P.C.)

50. A voluntary conference and research group, composed of business men, functioning at the invitation of the Secretary of Commerce for the purpose of advising the Secretary. S. Clay Williams, Chairman.

Chinch Bugs

51. Providing Funds to Enable the Secretary of Agriculture to Cooperate with States in Control of Chinch Bugs. Public Resolution No. 30 (H. J. Res. 352). Approved June 7, 1934.

Appropriates $1,000,000, available until December 31, 1934, to be used for general administrative and supervisory expenses, purchase and transportation of materials used, and other such expenses as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary. The cooperating State shall be responsible for local distribution and utilization of such materials on privately owned lands, including full labor costs. Procurements may be made by open-market purchase and no part of the appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed or shall be expended in any State which does not provide necessary organization for cooperation.

Communications

52. Communications Act of 1934. Public No. 416 (S. 3285). Approved June 19, 1934.

Creates a Federal Communications Commission (F. C. C.) of seven members to regulate the Nation's interstate and foreign communications' services by telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio.

Abolished the Federal Radio Commission and transfers its functions, as well as regulatory authority over telephone and telegraph vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the new Commission. Repeals The Radio Act of 1927, as amended.

Authority, effective July 1, to regulate interstate communications' systems is to be done in cooperation with State utility commissions.

Modifies method of allocating broadcasting frequencies along with other changes regarding radio. Directs the Commission to study the proposal that Congress, by statute, allocate fixed percentages of broadcasting facilities to particular types of non-profit, non-advertising programs.

Empowers President in time of war to take over radio and wire offices. Prohibits radio broadcasting of any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance.

Judge Eugene O. Sykes, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission.

Congress

53. Norris Lame-Duck or 20th Amendment to the Constitution.

This was introduced as S. J. Res. 14 (72d Congress) in December 1931. It was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States in March 1932, and proclaimed in effect by the Secretary of State on February 6, 1933, 39 States or 3/4 of the States having ratified. Provides that terms of President and Vice President shall begin at noon on January 20, that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, such meeting to begin at noon on January 3, unless they shall by law appoint a different day, and that the terms of Senators and Representatives shall begin at noon on January 3, etc.

54. Twentieth Amendment Adjustment Act. Public No. 286 (S. 2745). Approved June 5, 1934.

Provides for changing the time of meeting of Congress, the beginning of the terms of Members of Congress, and the time when the electoral votes shall be counted, and for other changes necessitated by the adoption of the 20th Amendment to the Constitution.

Conservation

55. Fish and Game Sanctuary Act. Public No. 120 (S. 2277). Approved March 10, 1934.

Authorizes President, upon recommendation of the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture, and with the approval of State legislatures to establish by proclamation fish and game sanctuaries in national forests. The Secretaries are to carry out the provisions of the law.

Executive Order No. 6086, March 28, 1933 creates the Rio Grande Wild Life Refuge, New Mexico. Executive Order No. 6582, February 3, 1934, establishes the Killcohook Migratory Bird Refuge, New Jersey and Delaware, and Executive Order No. 6697, May 2, 1934, the Railroad Valley Migratory Bird Refuge, Nevada, by virtue of authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

56. Wild Life Conservation Act. Public No. 121 (S. 2529). Approved March 10, 1934.

Authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce to provide expert assistance to, and to cooperate with, Federal, State, and other agencies, in the rearing, stocking, and increasing of game and fur-bearing animals and fish; in combating diseases and in developing a Nation-wide program of wild-life conservation and rehabilitation. Provides for investigations to determine effects of domestic sewage, trade wastes, and other polluting substances on wild life, etc.

57. Federal Hunting Stamp Act. Public No. 124 (H. R. 5632). Approved March 16, 1934.

Provides for issuance of Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps by the Post Office Department, to sell for $1, and to be affixed to game licenses issued under State Laws, or to certificates issued by the Post Office Department. Prohibits taking of migratory waterfowl without stamp except in certain cases.

Provides for setting aside of receipts from hunting stamps as a special fund to be known as the migratory bird conservation fund, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Appropriates not less than 90 percent for the location, ascertainment, acquisition, administration, maintenance, and development of suitable areas for inviolate migratory-bird sanctuaries, under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, etc.; for the administration, maintenance, and development of other refuges under the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture, frequented by migratory game birds; and for such investigations on such refuges and elsewhere in regard to migratory waterfowl as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem essential for the highest utilization of the refuges and for other protection and increase of these birds. Remainder is appropriated for expenses of administering this act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and any other act to carry into effect any treaty for the protection of migratory birds, and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, etc.

Proclamation of the President No. 2094, August 20, 1934, by authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755) amends the regulations of migratory game birds.

58. Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge. Public No. 409 (H. R. 9646). Approved June 18, 1934.

Amends the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge Act of June 7, 1924, so as to remove the restriction placed upon the Secretary of Agriculture by that Act that only land subject to overflow by the Mississippi River may be acquired for the purposes of this refuge.

Cooperation

59. Authorizing Associations of Producers of Aquatic Products. Public No. 464 (H. R. 9233). Approved June 25, 1934.

Cotton

60. H. Res. 445 (Agreed to June 15, 1934): Ordering printed as a House Document a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the cotton-classing facilities now available to the public under the United States Cotton Standards Act (U. S. C., Title 7, Sec. 51-65), and other statutory authority, transmitted to the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, June 4, 1934.

Printed as H. Doc. 405: Cotton Classing and Market News Service for Farmers.

Credit

61. Insurance Company Loan Act. Public No. 35 (S. 1094) Approved June 10, 1933.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to subscribe to insurance company preferred stock of any class, exempt from assessment or additional liability, and a revolving fund of $50,000,000 is provided for the purpose. It is permitted to make loans upon such stock under certain conditions and conditions are stipulated with respect to such loans or stock purchases. It is empowered to make loans to State workmen's compensation funds or State funds for insurance of deposits of State or political subdivisions until January 23, 1934, provided dividends or other payments from depository are assigned to the R.F.C.

Amends the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 relative to loans for repair or reconstruction of private property and loans to municipalities or public agencies, etc. Self-liquidating construction defined.

Amends Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act relative to loans to railroad receivers.

Section 8, amending Paragraph (6) Section 201 (a) of the Emergency relief and Construction Act of 1932, is amended by the Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Act (Public No. 77).

62. Loans to Industries Act. Public No. 417 (S. 3487). Approved June 19, 1934.

Amends the Federal Reserve Act and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. Provides for direct loans to industry by the Federal Reserve banks, through advances by the Treasury Department to these banks in an amount equal to the surplus of each of the Federal Reserve banks, representing the amounts subscribed by each such bank to the capital stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and provides also for loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for industrial and commercial purposes up to a total of $3 00,000,000 at any one time, with a maximum of $500,000 for any individual loan.

Amends Sections 2 and 3 of the Insurance Company Loan Act (Public No. 35) above. Amends Section 301 of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67). See Item 133.

Amends Section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933. See Item 18.

Authorizes certain loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. See Item 138a.

63. Federal Credit Union Act. Public No. 467 (S. 1639). Approved June 26, 1934.

Provides for the creation of credit unions, cooperative thrift and lending organizations, to be chartered by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration under whose supervision they are to operate. The minimum number of persons required to form a union is seven, and the par value of the shares is set at $5 each.

Dairy Products

64. S. Res. 76 (Agreed to May 23, 1933): Authorizing the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate conditions with respect to the sale and distribution of dairy products in the District of Columbia.

Report submitted March 13, 1934 pursuant to resolution, S. Rept. 468: Sale and Distribution of Dairy Products in the District of Columbia.

65. H. Con. Res. 32. (Agreed to June 16, 1934): Directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate conditions with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and other dairy products in the United States, with a view of determining monopolistic practices. Referred to as Kapplemann resolution.

H. Hearing held pursuant to the resolution.

Appropriation of $30,000 for purpose of resolution, contained in Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412).

Executive Order No. 6839, September 3, 1934, directs the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Adjustment Administration to furnish the Federal Trade Commission with records, papers, information, forms, audits, files, documents, memoranda and data, in connection with the milk inquiry under H. Con. Res. 32.

Economy Act

66. Economy Act. Public No. 2 (H. R. 2820). Approved March 20, 1933.

Authorizes the President to determine reduction in cost of living and to reduce compensation of government officers and employees accordingly, except that such percentage of reduction shall not exceed 15 per centum. Also makes changes in veterans' benefits.

Title III amends the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, as amended by Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, approved March 3, 1933, relative to reorganization of the government, by providing that all Executive orders of the President must be issued and transmitted to Congress while Congress is in session and limits duration of authority granted to March 20, 1935.

This act is amended by Independent Offices Appropriation Acts, fiscal years 1934 and 1935, which see under Appropriations.

Various Executive Orders dealing with reorganization of the Government, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1933 (Public 428, 72d Congress), have been issued. These include: No. 6145, May 25, 1933, abolishing the Board of Indian Commissioners and transferring property and records to the Secretary of the Interior; No. 6166, June 10, 1933, as amended;

No. 6611, February 22, 1934, transferring the Bureau of Mines from The Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior; No. 6623, March 1, 1934, establishing the Federal Employment Stabilization Office in the Department of Commerce; No. 6670, April 7, 1934, transferring functions of Veterans' Administration pertaining to civil service retirement activities to the Civil Service Commission; No. 6639, March 10, 1933, consolidating executive agencies engaged in the enforcement of the Internal revenue laws; No. 6680, April 17, 1934, abolishing the United States Geographic Board and transferring its functions to the Department of the Interior; No. 6694, May 1, 1934, abolishing of the Office of Alien Property Custodian and transferring its functions to the Department of Justice; No. 6726, May 29, 1934, establishing the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior and transferring thereto the functions to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, pertaining to the administration of the Government of Puerto Rico.

Federal Farm Board

67. S. Res. 276 (Agreed to June 18, 1934): Continuing until the end of the first session of the 74th Congress the investigation of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the activities and operations of the Federal Farm Board, pursuant to S. Res. 42, agreed to April 11, 1932, 72d Congress.

Foreign Debts

68. Johnson Debt Defaulting Act. Public No. 151 (S. 682). Approved April 13, 1934.

Prohibits financial transactions with any foreign government, in default in payment of its obligations, or any part thereof, to the Government of the United States, and provides penalties for violation of the act.

69. S. Res. 109 (Agreed to January 4, 1934): Requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to send the Senate a statement relative to the debts due to this country from foreign governments, giving the amount due and in default, both principal and interest, from the respective governments.

Response printed as S. Doc. 123; Indebtedness of Foreign Governments to the United States.

Foreign Service

70. Authorizing Appropriations to Meet Losses Due to Appreciation of Foreign Currencies. Public No. 129 (H. R. 7808). Approved March 26, 1934.

Authorizes annual appropriations to meet losses sustained on and after July 15, 1933, by officers, enlisted men, and employees of the United States while in service in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, etc

$7,438,000 appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act in the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935 (Public No. 268 (H. R. 8617) Approved May 30, 1934).

Executive Order No. 6657-A, March 27, 1934 (amended by No. 6780, June 30, 1934, No. 6810, August 4, 1934, No. 6850, September 18, 1934, and No. 6880, October 22, 1934) prescribes regulations for payment of losses.

Foreign Trade

71. Executive Committee on Commercial Policy or Executive Commercial Policy Committee (E.C.P.C.).

Established by letter of November 11, 1933 from the President to the Secretary of State, and continued by Executive Order No. 6656, March 27, 1934. Purpose is to coordinate the commercial policy of the United States with a view to centralizing in the hands of one agency, supervision of all government action affecting import and export trade of the United States.

The various departments, agencies, and commissions of the Government which are concerned with foreign trade relations are represented on the Commercial Policy Committee, including the Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

72. Office of Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade.

Established by Executive Order No. 6651, March 23, 1934 under authority of Title I, National Industrial Recovery Act. $100,000 is allocated from appropriation authorized by Section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act and made available by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933.

This office supplants the Temporary Committee on Foreign Trade created by the President December 11, 1933, to recommend machinery to coordinate all Government relations to American trade, and including the members of the Interdepartmental Board on Reciprocal Treaties and the Interdepartmental Trade Policy Committee.

The Special Adviser "is authorized to obtain, review, and coordinate the information, statistics, and data with reference to the foreign trade of the United States collected or prepared by any department or other establishment or agency of the Federal Government... or elsewhere." He is authorized "to carry on negotiations with respect to specific trade transactions with any individual, corporation, association, group, or business agency interested in obtaining assistance from the Federal Government through (1) financing transactions, (2) barter transactions, or (3) other forms of governmental participation authorized by law."

George N. Peek, Special Adviser.

73. First Export-Import Bank of Washington. (E.I.B.)

Authorized by Executive Order No. 6581, February 2, 1934, amended by Executive Order No. 6601-A, February 14, 1934. It is a banking corporation "with power to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and other nations or the agencies or nationals thereof." Amount of capital stock was authorized by Executive Order at $11,000,000. Subscription to the common stock of $1,000,000 was effected from funds authorized by Section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The subscription of $10,000,000 preferred stock was effected by purchase of this stock by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

George N. Peek, President. Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration is one of nine members of the board of trustees.

74. Second Export-Import Bank. (S.E.I.B.)

Authorized by Executive Order No. 6638, March 9, 1934. It is organized for the same pur-

poses and has the same officers and board of trustees as the First Export-Import Bank. $250,000 worth of common stock, the subscription to be effected by appropriation from that authorized under Section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and $2,500,000 worth of preferred stock, the subscription to be effected by purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is authorized. Organization was originally effected to facilitate transactions with Cuba. On April 1, 1934 an agreement with the Government of Cuba was made public, establishing a credit of $4,000,000 in favor of Cuba for the purpose of purchasing silver in the American market to be used in the minting of Cuban silver coinage.

75. Foreign Trade Zone Act. (Celler) Public No. 397 (H. R. 9322). Approved June 18, 1934.

The administration of the act is vested in a board consisting of the Secretaries of Commerce, Treasury, and War and called Foreign Trade Zone Board. This board is authorized to grant to corporations the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to ports of entry, each port of entry to be entitled to at least one zone. The aim is "to foster the dealing in foreign goods that are imported, not for domestic consumption, but for reexport to foreign markets and for conditioning, or for combining with domestic products previous to export". (Report of Tariff Commission to Chairman of Commerce Committee in 1918)

The act reads as follows: "Foreign and domestic merchandise of every description, except such as is prohibited by law, may, without being subject to the customs laws of the United States, except as otherwise provided in this Act, be brought into a zone and may not be manufactured or exhibited in such zone but may be stored, broken up, repacked, assembled, distributed, sorted, graded, cleaned, mixed with foreign or domestic merchandise, or otherwise manipulated, and be exported, and foreign merchandise may be sent into customs territory of the United States therefrom, in the original package or otherwise; but when foreign merchandise is so sent... it shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the United States affecting imported merchandise," etc.

The Foreign Trade Zone Board has established an Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Trade Zones for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act.

Daniel C. Roper, Chairman, Foreign Trade Zone Board.

Forestry

76. S. Res. 57 (Agreed to April 4, 1933): Providing for the printing as a Senate document of Department of Agriculture report entitled "A National Program for American Forestry," transmitted to the Senate March 20, 1933, in response to S. Res. 175 of the 72d Congress. Printed as S. Doc. 12.

77. S. Res. 205 (Agreed to March 15, 1934): Requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to submit to the Senate certain information concerning the importation, domestic requirements, and supply of pulpwood, pulp, and paper.

Hogs

78. S. Res. 123 (Agreed to January 8, 1934): Requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to supply data concerning Government purchases of pigs and hogs.
Response printed as S. Doc. 140: Emergency Hog Marketing Program.

79. S. Res. 281 (Agreed to July 16, 1932, 72d Congress): Requesting the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board to investigate the economic situation of hog producers.
Response printed as S. Doc. 184 (72d Congress): Economic Situation of Hog Producers. February 9, 1933.

Home Financing

80. Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, or Small Home Owners' Mortgage Relief. Public No. 43 (H. R. 5240) Approved June 13, 1933.
Creates the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (H.O.L.C.), an emergency agency, under the supervision and direction of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (created by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, Public No. 304, 72d Congress). Capital of $200,000,000 furnished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is provided and authorization is given to issue $2,000,000,000 18 year bonds to bear 4 per cent interest and to be exchanged for home mortgages. The home owners are to pay 5 per cent interest, the loans to be amortized within 15 years. Maximum aid to be given is 80 per cent of mortgaged property, but not to exceed $14,000.
Authorizes loans up to 40 percent of the value of the property, at interest not to exceed 6 percent, when home owners are unable to benefit by other procedure, through reluctance of mortgage holders. Authorizes cash loans up to 50 percent of value where comparatively small debts are held against properties.
Eligible realty includes fee simple or 99-year lease, homestead dwellings of not more than four families, value not exceeding $20,000. Cash loans in connection with bond-mortgage exchange may be advanced for taxes, maintenance, and repair. Redemption loans, by exchange or cash, may be made within 3 years from enactment to recover homes lost by foreclosure, forced or voluntary surrender to mortgages within 2 years prior to such exchange or advance.
Authorizes the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to provide for the organization, incorporation, examination, operation, and regulation of associations to be known as Federal Savings and Loan Associations, (F.S.L.A.) and to issue charters therefor.
Repeals subsection (d) of Section 4 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (providing for direct loans to home owners).
Transactions under the act permitted until June 13, 1936.
John H. Fahey, Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board (F.H.L.B.).

81. Home Owners' Loan Act of 1934. Public No. 178 (S. 2999). Approved April 27, 1934.
Provides that bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation be guaranteed as to principal as well as interest by the United States. Stipulates that the Corporation shall only have power to refund mortgages in cases where home owner was involuntarily in default on June 13, 1933; and is unable to carry or refund his present mortgage indebtedness. Authorizes Corporation to buy bonds and debentures of Federal home-loan banks and to make advances to such banks up to $50,000,000.

Permits Corporation to advance cash (not exceeding $200,000,000 in an aggregate) for repairs, rehabilitation, modernization, rebuilding and enlargement.

Provides for redemption of homes lost by the owner subsequent to January 1, 1930, instead of June 13, 1931.

Amends the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. Amends the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934. See Item 24.

82. S. Res. 148 (Agreed to January 22, 1934): Requesting the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to furnish the Senate with certain information concerning the operations of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Response printed as S. Doc. 145: Operations of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

83. National Housing Act. Public No. 479 (H. R. 9620). Approved June 27, 1934.

Creates a Federal Housing Administration (F.H.A.) headed by a Federal Housing Administrator, appointed by the President with Senate consent, to serve four years, and to administer the housing renovation and modernization, the mutual mortgage insurance, and the national mortgage association features of the act as contained in Titles I-III.

Under the housing renovation and modernization features the Administrator may insure banks, trust companies, personal finance companies, mortgage companies, building and loan associations, installment lending companies, etc., against losses and advances of credit, and purchases of obligations representing loans and advances of credit, made between the date of the act and January 1, 1936, or earlier by Presidential proclamation, for the purpose of financing alterations, repairs, and improvements upon real property. The amount of any loan is limited to $2,000 and insurance granted to any financial institution is not to exceed 20 per centum of total advances of such institution. Total liability to be incurred by the Administrator is limited to $200,000,000 in the aggregate.

Under Title II there is created a Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund and $10,000,000 is allocated for this purpose. The administrator may insure any eligible mortgage offered to him within one year from the date of its execution, providing aggregate principal obligations shall be limited to $1,000,000,000 for all mortgages existing at date of act and the same amount for those issued after the date of the act. A mortgage to be insured must not have a principal obligation exceeding $16,000, or 80 per centum of appraised value of property at date of mortgage execution, must not have a maturity exceeding 20 years, must not bear interest to exceed 5 per centum per annum on the amount of the principal obligation outstanding at any time, or 6 per centum in certain areas or under special circumstances, etc. The insurance premium charge shall not be less than one-half of 1 per centum nor more than 1 per centum per annum of the original face value of the mortgage and shall be payable annually in advance by the mortgagee.

The Administrator may insure first mortgages covering property held by institutions formed for the purpose of providing low-cost housing. The Administrator shall make statistical surveys and legal and economic studies useful to guide the development of housing and the creation of a sound mortgage market in the United States.

Title III. Provides for the establishment of national mortgage associations, each at a capital of not less than $5,000,000 with authority to purchase and sell first mortgages and to borrow money

through the issue of securities in an aggregate amount not exceeding ten times the aggregate par value of outstanding capital stock and not exceeding the current face value of mortgages held and insured under the provisions of Title II, plus the amount of cash on hand and on deposit and the amount of its investments in bonds, or obligations of, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States.

Funds for Titles I-III are to be made available by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any funds available to the President for emergency purposes.

Title IV. Creates a Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (S.L.I.C.) with a capital of $100,000,000 to be subscribed by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board shall constitute the board of trustees of the Corporation. The Corporation shall insure accounts of building and loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations and cooperative banks, etc.

Title V. Miscellaneous. Amends the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the Farm Credit Act of 1933, See Item 22, The Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Act relating to contracts and agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. See Item 5.

Increases the Home Owners' Loan Corporation's power to issue bonds to the extent of an additional $1,000,000,000 thereby raising the total to $3,000,000,000.

James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator.

Homesteads

84. Homesteaders' Relief Act. Public No. 241 (S. 2568). Approved May 21, 1934.

Provides that any settler of homestead lands who, during the calendar years 1932, 1933, or 1934, found it necessary to leave his homestead to seek employment may be excused from compliance with the requirements of the homestead laws as to residence, cultivation, improvements, expenditures, or payment of purchase money.

Indians

85. Indian Rights Act. (Wheeler-Howard) Public No. 383 (S. 3645). Approved June 18, 1934.

Changes Indian policy considerably. Title is as follows: To conserve and develop Indian lands and resources; to establish a credit system for Indians; to provide for higher education for Indians; to extend toward Indians the right to form business and other organizations, and for other purposes.

86. S. Res. 241 (Agreed to June 13, 1934): Continuing throughout the 74th Congress. S. Res. 79, agreed to February 2, 1928, and continued by subsequent resolutions, authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, to make a general survey of the condition of Indians in the United States.

Inspection

87. Amending Food and Drugs Act. Public No. 451 (S. 3655). Approved June 22, 1934.

Adds a new section providing for the inspection of sea food, packed and sold in interstate commerce.

88. Inspection of American-Grown Apples and Pears for Foreign Markets. Public No. 39 (H. R. 4812). Approved June 10, 1933.

Designed to prevent export to foreign countries of apples or pears that can not be classified in the standard Federal grade or do not meet foreign import regulations. Provides an inspection fee.

Labor Relations

89. Providing for Membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization. Public Resolution No. 43. (S.J. Res. 43). Approved June 19, 1934.

Authorizes the President to accept membership for the Government of the United States in "the International Labor Organization, which through its general conference of representatives of its members and through its International Labor Office, collects information concerning labor throughout the world and prepares international conventions for the consideration of member governments with a view to improving conditions of labor", with the provision that he assume no obligation under covenant of the League of Nations on behalf of the United States.

90. Labor-Disputes Joint Resolution. Public Resolution No. 44 (H. J. Res. 375). Approved June 19, 1934.

Authorizes the President to establish a board or boards, the life of which is limited to 1 year from June 16, 1934. Empowers the board to hold elections of employees, under such rules and regulations necessary to assure freedom from coercion, to insure right of employees to organize and to select their representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining as defined in Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act. See Item 109.

91. National Labor Relations Board.

Created by Executive Order No. 6763, June 29, 1934, under authority Of Title I, National Industrial Recovery Act and the Labor-Disputes Joint Resolution above. Consists of three members.

Took over the work of the National Labor Board which ceased to exist July 9, 1934. In addition to the duties outlined by the Labor Disputes Joint Resolution it is authorized and directed to recommend to the President, whenever necessary, the establishment of regional labor relations boards and special labor boards for particular industries.

Frances Biddle, Chairman.

Special labor boards which have been created in connection with the Department of Labor are: National Steel Labor Relations Board to deal with problems relating to the iron and steel industry (Executive Order No. 6751, June 28, 1934) and the Textile Labor Relations Board (Executive Order No. 6858, September 26, 1934) with Judge Walter P. Stacy, James A. Mullenback, and Admiral Henry A. Wiley members of the two boards, and the Petroleum Labor Policy Board, to make recommendations to the Petroleum Administration, with Dr. William M. Leiserson, Chairman.

The Code of Fair Competition for the Silk Textile Industry providing for the appointment of a Silk Textile Work Assignment Board and the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry providing for the appointment of a Cotton Textile Assignment Board were approved by Executive Orders No. 6875 and 6876, October 16, 1934, respectively. A Wool Textile Work Assignment Board was created by

Executive Order No. 6877 on the same date. Each of these boards has 3 members to be appointed by the Textile Labor Relations Board, with a single individual as common chairman of the three boards. Executive Order No. 6878, Oct. 16, 1934 provides that the Textile Labor Relations Board shall appoint this chairman and that all general rules and regulations involving products manufactured under more than one of the Codes of the three industries shall be jointly considered by the Work Assignments Boards.

The Board of Inquiry for the Cotton Textile Industry (created by Executive Order No. 6840), the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board and the Textile National Relations Board have been abolished.

92. Board of Labor Review.

Under the Public Works Administration. Purpose: to hear all labor issues arising under the operation of public works contracts and such issues as may result from fundamental changes in economic conditions during the life of the contract.

93. Kick-Back-Racket Act. Public No. 324 (S. 3041). Approved June 13, 1934.

Makes it unlawful to prevent anyone from receiving the compensation contracted for in connection with the construction of public works financed by loans or grants from the United States Government, and provides penalties.

94. National Employment Service Act, or Wagner Jobless Exchanges. Public No. 30 (S.510). Approved June 6, 1933.

Formerly pocket-vetoed by Hoover. Provides for establishment of the United States Employment Service, sometimes called the United States Unemployment Service (U.S.U.S.) in the Department of Labor under a director, appointed by the President with Senate consent, for the purpose of cooperating with the States in the development of a national system of public employment offices, including the maintenance of a farm placement service.

Appropriates $1,500,000 for the first year, $4,000,000 annually thereafter, up to and including the fiscal year 1938, and further annual appropriations thereafter as Congress may deem necessary. 75 percent of these amounts are to be apportioned among the several States in proportion to population, on condition that the States appropriate an equal amount, and that State appropriation is not less than 25 percent of its apportionment nor less than $5,000. The remaining 25 percent is to be available for administrative expenses.

The National Reemployment Service, an emergency agency, was set up in the United States Employment Service to administer the emergency program of placement service as required by law and by the regulations of the public-works program and to perform certain duties authorized by the Special Board for Public Works. $1,000,000 was allocated for the National Reemployment Service by Executive Order No. 6823, August 16, 1934.

Walter Burr, Associate Director for the National Reemployment Service, under administration of W. Frank Persons, Director, United States Employment Service.

Lands*

95. Establishment of Everglades National Park in the State of Florida. Public No. 267 (H. R. 2837). Approved May 30, 1934.
Provides that, when through public or private donation title to all the lands within boundaries to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior within the area of approximately 2,000 square miles in the region of the Everglades of Dade, Monro, and Collier Counties, in the State of Florida, recommended by the Secretary in his report to Congress of December 3, 1930, pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1929, shall have been vested in the United States, these lands shall be set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people to be known as the Everglades National Park.

96. Facilitating Purchases of Forest Lands Under Act of March 1, 1911. Public No. 342 (S. 3521). Approved June 14, 1934.
To facilitate the purchase of forest lands in States desiring such purchases under the Weeks Act, but unable to give such consent in 1934, because legislatures are not in session, provision is made for giving of State consent upon certain certification by the Governors.

97. Taylor Grazing Act. Public No. 482 (H. R. 6462). Approved June 28, 1934.
The purposes of the act are to stop injury to the public grazing lands, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent on the public range. Authorizes the creation of grazing districts out of the public domain, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with local associations of stockmen interested in the use of such grazing lands; total area of such grazing districts not to exceed an aggregate of 80,000,000 acres.
Authorizes the President "to reserve by proclamation and place under national-forest administration in any State where national forests may be created or enlarged by Executive order any unappropriated public lands lying within watersheds forming a part of the national forests which in his opinion, can best be administered in connection with existing national-forest administration units, and to place under the Interior Department administration any lands within national forests, principally valuable for grazing, which in in his opinion, can best be administered under the provisions of this Act."
Authorizes the exchange of public-domain lands for lands held in private ownership or owned by States or railroads, where it is for the mutual benefit of those concerned, in the interest of consolidating grazing areas. Allows the segregation and fencing of individual ranges and recognizes the private ownership of various improvements made upon the public lands.

Liquor

98. 21st Amendment to Constitution.
Introduced December 6, 1932 as S. J. Res. 211 of the 72d Congress. Transmitted to the Secretary of State February 21, 1933. Proclaimed in effect December 5, 1933 after ratification by State conventions.
Repeals 18th Amendment to the Constitution.

* Land laws relating to revision of boundaries of or addition of land to national forests already established, and those relating to title to lands have been omitted.

99. Amending National Prohibition Act, or Beer Legalization Act. Public No. 3 (H. R. 3341). Approved March 22, 1933.

Permits the manufacture and sale of beer and wine of 3.2 percent of alcohol by weight or 4 per cent by volume, by granting permission to brewers and wine makers to take out immediate manufacturing permits and levying a tax of $5 on every barrel containing 31 gallons or less. Brewer's license $1,000 annually ; import duty $1 per gallon.

Provides that nothing in section 5 of the Reed Amendment of March 3, 1917 shall prohibit mailing of advertisements or solicitations for orders. Dry States are protected by provision divesting shipments of their interstate character in certain cases.

Repeals paragraphs 2-4 of Section 37, Title II, of the National Prohibition, or Volstead Act.

100. Liquor Taxing Act of 1934. Public No. 83 (H. R. 6131). Approved January 12, 1934.

Amends the Revenue Act of 1918 and specifies taxes on intoxicating liquors. Amends Section 5 of the Reed Amendment of 1917.

Repeals subsection (a) of Section 1 of the Act of March 22, 1933, and provides tax of $5 a barrel on malt liquors regardless of alcoholic content and repeal of $5 barrel tax on cider and other fruit juices. The $1,000 tax on brewers imposed by the Act of March 22, 1933 is modified, and the rate of $100 on brewers is imposed, with a $50 tax on brewers of less than 500 barrels.

Provides that processing and floor taxes imposed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act shall not be considered as internal-revenue taxes for the puposes of this act.

101. Federal Alcohol Control Administration (F.A.C.A.)

Created by Executive Order No. 6474, December 4, 1933, amended by Executive Order No. 6576, January 25, 1934; Executive Order No. 6683, April 19, 1934; and Executive Order No. 6778, June 30, 1934, under authority of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Further functions and powers are delegated by Executive Order No. 6829, August 21, 1934.

Principal duty is to administer, in cooperation with industry, the codes of fair competition promulgated under the National Industrial Recovery Act covering industries producing, importing, and selling alcoholic beverages, except at retail. It is empowered to utilize the services of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, or any other department, establishment, or agency of the Government.

$500,000 allocated from appropriation authorized by Section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act and made available by the Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Act.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Director. Five other members as follows: Harris E. Willingham, Frederic P. Lee, Golden W. Bell, Willard L. Thorp, and John E. Dalton.

102. S. Res. 127 (Agreed to January 11, 1934): Requesting the Federal Alcohol Control Administration to send to the Senate the names of all persons that have been granted permits to import alcoholic beverages of any kind, the quantity granted each permittee, and the country from which said imports are to be received.

Response printed as S. Doc. 17: Importation of Alcoholic Beverages.

Money

103. Thomas Inflation Amendment. Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. (Public No. 10) Approved May 12, 1933.

Authorizes the President to inflate along one of three lines: by issuance of $3,000,000,000 of Treasury notes secured solely by government credit, open-market purchases by the Federal Reserve Board to aggregate of $3,000,000,000 in excess of present holdings, or devaluation of the gold content of the dollar by as much as 50 percent.

Silver at not more than 50 cents per ounce, may be accepted on foreign Government debts up to $200,000,000 paid within 6 months, and President is authorized to coin bullion received and issue like amount in silver certificates.

104. Gold Clause Repeal. Public Resolution No. 10 (H. J. Res. 192). Approved June 5, 1933.

Cancels the gold clause in all Federal and private obligations and makes them payable in legal tender, legalizing what had come to be a practice.

Repeals final sentence of paragraph 1, subsection b of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Title III, thus making technical changes in the inflation amendment relative to legal tender.

105. Gold Reserve Act of 1934. Public No. 87 (H. R. 6976) Approved January 30, 1934.

Authorizes the President to revalue the dollar 50 or 60 percent of its existing statutory gold equivalent.

Creates a $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund out of the surplus resulting from devaluation of the dollar. Gives Treasury authority to spend fund to stabilize dollar abroad. Declares coinage of gold at an end, the metal to be held in bullion form in the Treasury as backing for paper currency.

Vests in the Treasury title to Nation's entire monetary gold stocks, including $3,500,000,000 held by the Federal Reserve banks.

Amends the Federal Reserve Act and the Thomas inflation amendment to the Agriculture Adjustment Act, Title III.

Proclamation of the President No. 2067, December 21, 1933 relates to coinage of silver (by authority of Public Resolution No. 10) and Proclamation No. 2072, January 31, 1934 relates to fixing weight of gold dollar.

106. Silver Purchase Act. Public No. 438 (H. R. 9745). Approved June 19, 1934.

Declares it to be the ultimate policy of the United States to maintain one-fourth of the monetary stocks of the United States in silver. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to purchase silver at rates and times and upon terms reasonable and most advantageous to the United States, but no purchase shall be made at a price in excess of its monetary value, or at a price in excess of 50 cents a fine ounce in the case of silver situated in the United States on May 1, 1934. The Secretary is also directed to issue and place "in actual circulation" silver certificates in such denominations as he may prescribe, maintaining as security therefore an amount of silver bullion and standard silver dollars equal to the face value of the silver certificates. These certificates shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, etc., and be redeemable in standard silver dollars.

The Secretary may, with Presidential approval, sell silver whenever the market price exceeds its monetary value or the monetary value of the stocks of silver is greater than 25 percent of the monetary value of the stocks of gold and silver. The Secretary, with Presidential approval, has power to investigate, regulate, and prohibit, by license or otherwise, the acquisition, importation, exportation, or transportation of silver, "and of contracts and other arrangements made with respect thereto."

Executive Order No. 6814, August 9, 1934, by authority of Silver Purchase Act, requires delivery of silver to the United States mints.

National Archives

107. Establishing the National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes. Public No. 432 (H. R. 8910) Approved June 19, 1934.

Creates the Office of Archivist of the United States, the Archivist to be appointed by the President; a National Historical Publications Commission; and a National Archives Council.

Robert D. W. Connor, Archivist.

Appropriation provided in Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412).

National Emergency Council

108. National Emergency Council.

By Executive Order No. 6889-A, October 31, 1934 previous Executive Orders are made to conform as follows: No. 6202-A, July 11, 1933, creating the temporary Executive Council; No. 6433-A, November 17, 1933, creating the National Emergency Council; No. 6513, December 18, 1933, amending said order; No. 6770, June 30, 1934, creating the Industrial Emergency Committee; No. 6836, August 31, 1934, and No. 6860, September 27, 1934, amending said order.

The Executive Council is abolished and its functions and duties are transferred to and vested in the National Emergency Council.

The purpose of the Industrial Emergency Committee is "to make recommendations to the President, through its director, with respect to problems of relief, public works, labor disputes and industrial recovery, together with allied problems of agricultural recovery, to study and coordinate the handling of joint problems affecting these activities, and to determine, with the approval of the President, the general policies of the administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act." By Executive Order No. 6889-A it was made a subcommittee of the National Emergency Council.

The purpose of the National Emergency Council is "(a) to provide for the orderly presentation of business to the President; (b) to coordinate interagency problems of organization and activity of Federal agencies; (c) to coordinate and make more efficient and productive the work of the field agencies of the Federal government; (d) to cooperate with any Federal agency in performing such activities as the President may direct; and (e) to serve in an advisory capacity to the President and the Executive Director of the National Emergency Council."

Executive Order No. 6513, December 18, 1933, provided that the National Emergency Council should exercise the duties of the Special Industrial Recovery Board which was created by Executive Order No. 6173, June 16, 1933.

Donald R. Richberg, Executive Director of National Emergency Council and Director of Industrial Emergency Committee. The members of the National Emergency Council are: The President, the cabinet officers, Secretary to the President, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Agricultural Adjustment and Federal Emergency Relief Administrators, Adviser on Consumer Problems, and other heads of major permanent and relief agencies, and such other members as the President may designate.

The members of the Industrial Emergency Committee are: The Secretaries of Labor and Interior, Administrators of Federal Emergency Relief and Agricultural Adjustment, and the Chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board.

National Industrial Recovery

109. National Industrial Recovery Act. Public No. 67 (H. R. 5755). Approved June 16, 1933.

Title I, Creates the National Recovery Administration (N.R.A.). Vests in the President and his administrators broad emergency powers to promote self-regulation of all industry under Federal supervision to end over-production, unfair wages, and unduly long hours of employment, with a view to increasing prices and employment. Sets aside antitrust restrictions and authorizes trade or industrial groups or associations to work out codes of fair competition, subject to approval by the President, and voluntary acceptance by trade associations; or the President may compel adoption of codes, if necessary, through a system of licensing, with power to suspend or revoke licenses for violations of the terms or conditions thereof, and to subject violators to penalties for each offense. Section 7 gives workers right to organize and bargain collectively with employers. See also Item No. 90.

Authorizes the President to institute proceedings before the Tariff Commission with a view to declaring a complete embargo, a limitation on imports, or a licensing of importers, in order to prevent dumping of imports when prices and wages increase.

The operation of the N.R.A. is limited to June 16, 1935 "or sooner if the President shall by proclamation or the Congress shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 has ended."

The N.R.A. is administered by a National Industrial Recovery Board (Executive Order No. 6859, September 27, 1934) consisting of five members, functioning under the President, and exercising all power conferred by Executive Orders on Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former Administrator.

There are three advisory boards under the N.R.A.: The Labor Advisory Board (L.A.B.); the Industrial Advisory Board (I.A.B.); and the Consumers' Advisory Board (C.A.B.).

Section 8, of Title I provides that the provisions of this title shall not be construed to repeal or modify any of the provisions of Title I of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and that the President, in order to avoid conflicts in the administration of the two acts, may "delegate any of his functions and powers under this title, with respect to trades, industries, or subdivisions thereof which are engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, to the Secretary of Agriculture." By Executive Order No. 6182, June 26, 1933, as continued in effect by Executive Order No. 6207, July 21, 1933, and amended by Executive Order No. 6345, October 20, 1933, the Secretary of Agriculture was given jurisdiction over certain

commodities and industries in the matter of codes under the National Industrial Recovery Act. By Executive Order No. 6551, January 8, 1934, jurisdiction over certain codes was transferred from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the N.R.A.

Executive Order No. 6764, June 29, 1934, relates to powers of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of National Recovery in approving codes and amendments, modifications, etc., thereto. Numerous other Executive Orders relative to the National Industrial Recovery Act have been issued.

A blanket code of hour and wage terms was signed by employers July 1933 before individual codes could be drawn. This was called the President's Reemployment Agreement (P.R.A.) and was a voluntary personal agreement between the President and every employer. By Executive Order No. 6354, October 23, 1933, employers not employing more than 5 persons and located in towns of less than 2,500 were exempted. Executive Orders No. 6515, December 19, 1933 and No. 6678-A, April 14, 1934 extend the agreement.

S. Clay Williams, Chairman, National Industrial Recovery Board. Other members are: A. D. Whiteside, Sidney Hillman, Leo C. Marshall and Walton Hamilton. Blackwell Smith, legal adviser and Leon Henderson, economic adviser, are ex officio members of the Board.

For Title II See Public Works, Item 120.

For Title III See Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Item 133.

110. Petroleum Administrative Board (P.A.B.)

The Petroleum Administration, created by Executive Order No. 6204, July 14, 1933, and Executive Order No. 6260-A, August 28, 1933, advises and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior and performs such administrative functions as may be detailed to it by the Secretary who is administrator of the code of fair competition for the petroleum industry. The Petroleum Administrative Board was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to advise and assist him.

It is also the purpose of the Petroleum Administration to promote conservation of the petroleum resources of the United States and to stabilize the industry, etc.

Nathan R. Margold, Chairman.

111. S. Res. 166 (Agreed to February 2, 1934): Directing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation and study of the steel code and report the result to the Senate, showing first the practice of the steel industry under the code with reference to price fixing, etc., and second, the increase in the price of gasoline during the last six months, etc.

Response printed as S. Doc. 159: Report from the Federal Trade Commission relative to the Steel Code, etc.

Also S. Doc. 178: Gasoline Prices.

112. Providing Relief to Government Contractors, etc. Public No. 369 (H.R. 9002). Approved June 16, 1934.

Authorizes the Comptroller General to adjust and settle claims of persons who entered into a contract or contracts with the United States prior to August 10, 1933, including subcontractors, etc., for additional costs incurred by reason of compliance with the National Industrial Recovery Act, etc.

Old-Age Pensions

113. H. Res. 249 (Agreed to February 15, 1934): Directing the standing Committee on Labor to make a study and prepare legislation for the establishment of a uniform old-age pension system on a contributory basis.
Report submitted pursuant to resolution on May 15, 1934, H. Rept. 1633: Contributory System of Old-Age Pensions.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act

114. Amending the "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930", approved June 10, 1930. Public No. 159 (H. R. 6525). Approved April 13, 1934.
Administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Excludes from the term "dealer" as defined in the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, canners and processors buying only raw products within the State where canned or processed.
Makes it possible to enforce reparation awards issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, by providing that either party adversely affected may take the matter to court, and directs the clerk of the court to supply a copy of the petition to the Secretary of Agriculture. It makes clear the manner in which the person against whom an order has been issued may protect himself. It further provides that in the event that the reparation award is neither paid, nor is the matter taken to court within 5 days of the expiration of the period allowed for compliance with the Secretary's order, the license of the respondent shall be automatically suspended until he shows that the amount specified by the Secretary's order has been paid.
Makes it possible for the Secretary in issuing licenses, to take cognizance of previous offenses and to refuse a license if the offenses are of a sort for which the party's license could be revoked if he possessed a license. Also authorizes the Secretary to withhold a license when the applicant declines or fails to pay an outstanding reparation award.
Prevents evasion of the law by prohibiting a person whose license has been revoked becoming the employee of another firm in a responsible capacity. Makes it possible for the Secretary to withhold issuance of a license until after a hearing thereon, if he believes application contains any false or misleading statements or involves misrepresentation, or to revoke a license obtained through false or misleading statements or misrepresentation.
Authorizes the Secretary to make decisions under the Act in complaints involving damages of not more than $500. Makes inspection certificates issued by the Department prima facie evidence in United States courts, so that such certificates shall be accepted as prima facie evidence in proceedings under this Act.
Provides that when a complainant has brought suit to collect a reparation award in the United States district court the process may run throughout the United States, so that it will not be necessary for the complainant to follow the unscrupulous rejector of his goods to the point of delivery.
Authorizes the Secretary to proceed by injunction against a licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked and who refuses to obey the order of suspension or revocation, to restrain such defendant from continuing in business with a license.

Personnel

115. Amending the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and for other purposes. Public No. 448 (S. 2702). Approved June 22, 1934.
Permits Federal employees to designate beneficiaries.

116. H. Res. 146 (Agreed to June 1, 1933): To investigate the Civil Service Commission, the heads of all the departments, commissions, and independent offices to determine whether the Civil Service Act has been violated with respect to the provisions relative to apportionment of appointments.

Philippine Independence

117. Philippine Independence Act (Tydings-McDuffie) Public No. 127 (H. R. 8573) Approved March 24, 1934.
Provides for complete Philippine independence after a 10-year period. Requests President to negotiate with other nations for neutralization of the islands after independence is achieved.
Limits maximum annual quota of immigrants from the Philippines to the United States to 50, pending independence.
Provides for a conference of representatives of the governments of the United States and of the Philippines, one year prior to date of independence, for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations between the two governments. Pending independence the trade relations are to remain the same except that imports in any calendar year into the United States are limited to 50,000 long tons in the case of refined sugar and to 800,000 long tons in the case of unrefined sugar, to 200,000 long tons in the case of coconut oil, and to 3,000,000 pounds in the case of yarn, twine, cord, cordage, rope, and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca) or other hard fibers. Export taxes to be imposed by the Government of the Philippine Islands, on all articles exported to the United States free of duty, are provided for.
This act was accepted by the Philippine Legislature, May 1, 1934 at a special session.
Pursuant to Concurrent Resolution No. 53 adopted by the Philippine Legislature, May 2, 1934, Messrs. Tydings, Hayden, McKellar and Gibson were appointed to represent the Senate on a special committee to conduct hearings and investigations in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of ascertaining such imperfections and inequalities as may exist in the Tydings-McDuffie law.

Power

118. Electric-Rate Investigation. Public Resolution No. 18 (S. J.Res. 74) Approved April 14, 1934.
Directs the Federal Power Commission to investigate and compile the rate charged for electric energy and its service to residential, rural, commercial, and industrial consumers throughout the United States by private and municipal corporations and to report to Congress.

119. National Power Policy Committee.
Created by letter from President to the Secretary of the Interior, July 9, 1934.
Purpose: To develop a plan for the closer cooperation of the

several factors involved in the electrical power supply of the United States, both public and private, whereby national policy in power matters may be unified and electricity be made more available at cheaper rates, particularly to agricultural consumers. Acts in advisory capacity to the President.

Harold L. Ickes, Chairman.

The President, by authority of Title I, National Industrial Recovery Act designated the Federal Power Commission to aid the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works (Executive Order No. 6251, August 19, 1933).

Public Works

120. Title II, National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67) Approved June 16, 1933.

Creates the Public Works Administration (P.W.A.) or Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to function for two years. Authorizes the Administrator under direction of the President, to prepare a comprehensive progam of public works, including among other things the construction, repair, and improvement of public highways, conservation and development of natural resources, including prevention of soil erosion, flood control, low-cost housing and slum clearance, water-power and electric transmission development, river and harbor improvements.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds to obtain funds necessary to meet expenditures and authorizes a specific appropriation of $3,300,000,000 (made available by the Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Act, Public No. 77). Of this sum up to $100,000,000 may be allocated by the President for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Farm Credit Administration. Makes specific allotments of $400,000,000 for State highways, $50,000,000 for national-forest, Indian reservation and public land roads, and $25,000,000 for purchase of subsistence homesteads. Additional appropriation is made in the Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412, Item 36).

Certain taxes are levied to raise amount necessary to meet interest and sinking fund requirements in connection with public-works bond issue, all to terminate on President's proclamation at close first fiscal year current budget is balanced or upon repeal of eighteenth amendment, whichever is earlier.

Revenue Act, 1932, is amended effective January 1, 1933, to eliminate net loss deductions for previous year. Consolidated corporation returns added tax increased from three-fourths to 1 percent for 1934 and 1935. Returns hereafter shall be public records.

For Section 211 amending Section 7 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act see Item 2.

A Technical Board of Review has been created under the Public Works Administration to study projects of an unusual character, involving technical and controversial questions.

Harold L. Ickes, Administrator, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

121. Special Board for Public Works (S.B.P.W.)

Created by Executive Order No. 6174, June 16, 1933, amended by No. 6211, July 24, 1933, and No. 6625, March 5, 1934, by authority of Title II, National Industrial Recovery Act. Purpose is to assist

the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works in making allotments.

Secretary Ickes allotted $25,000,000 from the Public Works fund for purchase of submarginal lands, according to the Washington Post, January 4, 1934.

Secretary of the Interior, Chairman. Other members are: Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and War, Director of the Budget, Colonel Henry M. Waite, Rear Admiral Christian Joy Peoples.

122. Federal Subsistence Homestead Corporation (F.S.H.C.)

Created by order of the Secretary of the Interior, December 2, 1933. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, November 21, 1933.

Created to serve as a lending agency of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior. This Division was organized following Executive Order No. 6209, July 21, 1933, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to exercise all powers vested in the President for the purpose of administering Section 208, Title II, National Industrial Recovery Act.

Charles E. Pynchon, General Manager.

123. Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation (E.H.C. or P.W.E.H.C.) or Federal Emergency Housing Corporation (F.E.H.C.).

Created by Executive Order No. 6470, November 29, 1933, under authority of Title II, National Industrial Recovery Act. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, October 28, 1933, and an amended certificate of incorporation filed under the Delaware laws, November 21, 1933.

Organized as an arm of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, for the purpose of directly or indirectly constructing and financing housing projects, to promote the program of low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects authorized by the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is authorized "to acquire by purchase, or by exercise of eminent domain, any real or personal property in connection with the construction of any such project"; and "to sell any security acquired or any property so constructed or acquired or to lease any such property with or without the privilege of purchase", etc.

Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, Director. Secretary of the Interior, President; Under Secretary of Agriculture, Treasurer, etc.

124. National Resources Board.

Created by Executive Order No. 6777, June 30, 1934, under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Functions are "to prepare and present to the President a program and plan of procedure dealing with the physical, social, governmental, and economic aspects of public policies for the development and use of land, water, and other national resources and such related projects as may, from time to time, be referred to it by the President". It was directed to submit a report on land and water use on or before December 1, 1934. An advisory and a technical committee are established and the National Planning Board and the Committee on National Land Problems are abolished by the Executive Order creating this Board.

Harold L. Ickes, Chairman. Secretary Wallace and seven others constitute the membership.

125. S. Res. 164 (Agreed to February 1, 1934) and H. Res. 248 (Agreed to February 2, 1934): Requesting the President to send to the Senate and House, respectively, a comprehensive plan for the improvement and development of the rivers of the United States, with a view of giving to Congress information for its guidance in legislation which will provide for the maximum amount of flood control, navigation, irrigation, and development of hydro-electric power.

126. Soil Erosion Service (S.E.S.)
Established August 25, 1933 by order of the Secretary of the Interior, under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.
Purpose is to demonstrate to farmers and other land owners throughout the United States that disastrous soil erosion can be brought under control. It is conducting 23 soil-erosion demonstration projects throughout the country to instruct land owners with respect to practical possibilities of controlling land impoverishment and destruction, and to prevent the silting of reservoirs and stream channels and the impoverishment of valley lands by overwash of erosional debris.
Hugh H. Bennett, Director.

127. S. Res. 190 (Agreed to February 15, 1934): Requesting certain information concerning the organization, policies, and program of the Public Works Administration.
Response printed as S. Doc. 167: Letter from the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, transmitting, ... a report of the business of the Administration from its organization to the period ended February 15, 1934.

Railroads

128. Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, or Railroad Relief. Public No. 68 (S. 1580) Approved June 16, 1933.
Creates a Federal Coordinator of Transportation (F.C.O.T.) to be aided by 3 coordinating committees representing the southern, eastern, and western rail groups, each with regional coordinating committee to contain seven members, 1 representing the electric, 1 the small steam roads and 5 the major lines of the region. Aims to avoid unnecessary duplication of services and facilities, promote financial reorganization of carriers, and provide for study of other means of improving transportation conditions.
Amends Sections 5, 15a and 19a of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act, and sets aside the antitrust laws whenever necessary.
Effective period of Title I of the Act extended for one year by Presidential proclamation (No. 2082, May 2, 1934).
Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation.

129. Railroad Assesment Act. Public No. 340. Approved June 13, 1934.
Amends Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, by increasing from $1.50 to $2 a mile, for the year beginning June 16, 1934, the assessment on the railroad companies to meet expenses of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation.

130. Drought Emergency.
The Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act, (Public No. 412) Approved, June 19, 1934, in Title II, provides that if a carrier established special rates for benefit of drought sufferers "during the

present drought emergency" it shall not be deemed to have violated the Interstate Commerce Act.

131. Dill-Crosser Railway Labor Act. Public No. 442. (S. 3266) Approved June 21, 1934.

Amends the Railway Labor Act of May 20, 1926, abolishing the Board of Mediation, consisting of five members, and establishing a new and smaller board called "National Mediation Board". Creates a National Railway Adjustment Board.

Prohibits any carrier from providing financial assistance to any union of employees from funds of the carrier; prohibits the railroads from interfering in any manner whatsoever with employees joining or refusing to join any organization or union, and specifically provides that the choice of representatives of any craft shall be determined by a majority of employees voting on the question.

132. Railroad Retirement Act. (Wagner-Hatfield) Public No. 485 (S. 3231) Approved June 27, 1934.

Creates a Railroad Retirement Board to administer the act and provides that carriers pay fixed contributions on the basis of payrolls and the employees contribute in smaller proportion to a railroad retirement fund, to be kept in the United States Treasury. Funds are to be used for retirement of employees at age of 65, or after 30 years' service.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

133. Title III, National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67) Approved June 16, 1933.

Section 301. Amends the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, so as to terminate loans under that Act. This section is amended by the Loans to Industries Act (Public No. 417).

Section 302. Reconstruction Finance Corporation's outstanding obligations decreased by $400,000,000, under Section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

134. Title II, Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412) Approved June 19, 1934.

Authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase marketable securites, acquired or to be acquired by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works up to the amount of $250,000,000, such sums acquired by these purchases to be available to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, for making additional loans (not grants) under the provisions of Title II, National Industrial Recovery Act.

135. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Extension Act. Public No. 84 (S. 2125) Approved January 20, 1934.

Continues functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (Created by Act of Congress in 1932) for 1 year, or until February 1, 1935, after which it is to become a liquidating corporation. Borrowing power increased by $850,000,000.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation in October 1933 created the Deposit Liquidation Board (D.L.B.) and the Nonmember Preferred Stock Advisory Committee (N.P.S.A.C.). The purpose of the former was to encourage receivers and liquidating agents of closed banks to borrow from the Corporation in order to make funds available to

depositors. The purpose of the latter was to bring to the attention of banks, not members of the Federal Reserve, the advantages of selling preferred stock to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Both consist of the Chairman and a member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Board, the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, etc., except that the Nonmember Preferred Stock Advisory Committee has the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and two Presidential appointees as additional members.

136. Amending the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to provide for loans to closed building and loan associations. Public No. 51 (S. 1648) Approved June 14, 1933.

137. Authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to non-profit corporations for the repair of damages caused by floods or other catastrophes, and for other purposes. Public No. 160 (H. R. 7599) Approved April 13, 1934.
Aggregate loans under this act shall not exceed $5,000,000

138. Amending Section 5 of Public Act No. 2, 72d Congress [R.F.C. Act] as amended. Public No. 443 (H. R. 904) Approved June 21, 1934.
Adds the following proviso: "That such limitation shall not apply to advances to receivers or other liquidating agents of closed banks when made for the purpose of liquidation or reorganization."

138a. Authorizing Certain Loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Loans authorized by Section 13-16, Loans to Industries Act (Public 417), approved June 19, 1934, as follows: upon full and adequate security, based on mineral acreage, to recognized and established incorporated: "managing agencies of farmers' cooperative mineral rights pools not engaged in drilling or mining operations, such loans to be made for the purpose of defraying the cost of organizing such pools" and "agencies, individuals and partnerships engaged in the business of mining, milling or smelting of ores"; "for the purpose of financing the production, storage, handling, packing, processing, carrying, and/or orderly marketing of fish of American fisheries and/or products thereof" subject to same limitations as are applicable under Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended; and upon full and adequate security, at any time prior to January 31, 1935, to public-school districts or authorities, for payment of teachers' salaries due prior to June 1, 1934, up to an aggregate of $75,000,000.

139. R.F.C. Experts Resolution. Public Resolution No. 17 (H. J. Res. 207) Approved March 26, 1934.
Requires that in any loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or other Federal instrumentality to foster exports of agricultural or other products provision shall be made that such products be carried in United States vessels, unless the Shipping Board Bureau, after investigation, shall certify that such vessels were not available in sufficient numbers or in sufficient tonnage capacity, or on necessary sailing schedules, or at reasonable rates.

140. Commodity Credit Corporation.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, October 17, 1933, pursuant to authority of Executive Order No. 6340, October 16, 1933.

Created to carry out the purposes of several acts of Congress particularly the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act. It has power to buy, hold, sell, lend upon, or otherwise deal in commodities.

$3,000,000 was allocated by the President under authority of Section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and made available by the 4th Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933. The capital stock in the amount of $3,000,000 provided by this fund, was subscribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Lynn P. Talley, President. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Oscar Johnston, Director of Finance, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, W. I. Myers, Governor, Farm Credit Administration, and 4 others are directors.

Functions under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Research, Scientific

141. S. Res. 101 (Agreed to June 12, 1933): Requesting the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce to submit to the Senate information as to the reductions in personnel, cuts in compensation and curtailment of activities, within the past year in connection with Federal scientific research or experimentation.

Responses as follows: from Secretary of Commerce printed as S. Doc. 77; from Secretary of the Interior as S. Doc. 102; and from Secretary of Agriculture as S. Doc. 105.

142. Authorizing the Department of Labor to Make Special Statistical Studies. Public No. 157 (S. 2689) Approved April 13, 1934.

Authorizes the Department of Labor, "upon the written request of any person to make special statistical studies relating to employment, hours of labor, wages, and other conditions of employment; to prepare from its records special statistical compilations; and to furnish transcripts of its studies, tables, and other records, upon the payment of the actual cost of such work by the person requesting it," etc.

143. Central Statistical Board (C.S.B.)

Created by Executive Order No. 6225, July 27, 1933; amended by Executive Order No. 6700, May 4, 1934, under authority of Titles I and II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Executive Order No. 6718, May 25, 1934 makes $93,000 additional available to the Board.

The Board "shall be concerned with all statistical services [both governmental and private] in the United States which are useful in carrying out the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act," shall plan and promote the improvement, development, coordination, economy, and elimination of unnecessary duplication in, and may collect, analyze, and publish data concerning and investigate, either on request of the agency conducting or supervising such service or on its own motion with the consent of the agency, such services. It may undertake activities of an experimental character, but shall not engage in any other statistical services.

Winfield W. Riefler, Chairman and Economic Adviser. Other members include a representative designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

144. Science Advisory Board (S.A.B.)

Created by Executive Order No. 6238, July 31, 1933, supplemented by Executive Order No. 6725, May 28, 1934.

Purpose: To carry out to the fullest extent the work of the National Research Council created in 1916 and to coordinate scientific activities of the various government departments. Acts under the jurisdiction of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. May appoint committees to deal with specific problems in the various government departments.

Karl T. Compton, Chairman, and 14 other members.

Securities

145. Securities Act of 1933, or Securities' Control Act. Public No. 22 (H. R. 5480) Approved May 27, 1933.

Known as the "blue-sky"law. Written by Dr. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School.

Requires filing with the Federal Trade Commission and for transmission to prospective investors the fullest possible information concerning new security issues sold in interstate commerce or through the mails.

Provides for lapse of 20 days after the filing of a sworn statement with the Commission before the projected security can be sold or even promoted, and carries penalties for violations.

Title II, provides for the creation of a body corporate with the name "Corporation of Foreign Security Holders" for the purpose of protecting, conserving, and advancing the interests of the holders of foreign securities in default. To take effect only by Presidential proclamation.

146. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Public No. 291 (H.R. 9323) Approved June 6, 1934.

Provides for the regulation of securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets operating in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails and the prevention of inequitable and unfair practices on such exchanges and markets. The government is undertaking, through this act, to curb excessive speculation and unethical practices for the protection of investors and to make American business sounder and more stable.

Establishes a bipartisan Securities and Exchange Commission (S.E.C.) of five members, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, to administer the act and to take over from the Federal Trade Commission the administration of the Securities Act of 1933.

Requires the licensing of all stock exchanges and the registration of all listed securities with the new commission, and periodical certified reports from corporations with registered securities. Defines the functions of dealers, brokers, and specialists, and bans manipulative practices to establish artificial prices for securities, providing penalties. Provides for the regulation of margins and brokers' credit, etc.

Amends the Securities Act of 1933 to meet severe criticism of business and industry.

Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission.

147. S. Res.258 (Agreed to June 4, 1934): Continuing until the end of the first session of the 74th Congress, S. Res. 56 (Agreed to April 4, 1933

as continued by S. Res. 70 and enlarged by S. Res. 97, providing for an investigation of banking business and security exchanges.

Extensive hearings have been held pursuant to the resolutions and printed under the title: Stock Exchange Practices.

Social Security

148. Committee on Economic Security.

Created by Executive Order 6757, June 29, 1934, under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Purpose is to "study problems relating to the economic security of individuals" and to "report to the President not later than December 1, 1934, its recommendations concerning proposals which in its judgment will promote greater economic security".

The Executive Order also created the Advisory Council on Economic Security, original members to be appointed by the President and additional members from time to time by the Committee on Economic Security, "to assist the Committee in the consideration of all matters coming within the scope of its investigations". The President on November 10, 1934 appointed this council with Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina as head. It is composed of representatives of industry, labor and social welfare.

The Executive Order further provided that the "Committee shall appoint (1) a Technical Board on Economic Security consisting of qualified representatives from various departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and (2) an executive director who shall have immediate charge of studies and investigations to be carried out under the direction of the Technical Board, and who shall, with the approval of the Technical Board, appoint such additional staff as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order."

Edwin E. Wittee, Executive Director. Secretary of Labor, Chairman, and Secretaries of Agriculture and Treasury, Attorney General and Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, members.

Standard Container Act

149. Amending the Standard Container Act of August 31, 1916, to provide for a 1-pound basket for mushrooms. Public No. 306 (H. R. 5522) Approved June 11, 1934.

Administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Provides that, effective two months after date of enactment, the standards for Climax baskets for mushrooms shall be those set forth in Section 1 of the Standard Container Act, except that a 1-pound Climax basket of the following dimensions shall be standard for mushrooms when plainly stamped or marked on the side of the basket with words "for mushrooms only": Length of bottom piece, 7 and 3/4 inches; width of bottom piece, 3 and 3/16 inches; thickness of bottom piece, 3/8 of inch; height of basket, 3 and 5/8 inches; top of basket, length 9 and 3/8 inches and width 4 and 3/8 inches, all outside measurements. Basket to have cover 4 and 3/8 by 9 and 3/8 inches when cover is used.

Tariff

150. S. Res. 280 (Agreed to July 16, 1932, 72d Congress): Requesting the U.S.

Dept. of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board jointly to investigate the restrictions which now exist upon international trade in major agricultural products, etc.

Response printed as S. Doc. 70: World Trade Barriers in Relation to American Agriculture.

151. Reciprocal Tariff Act. Public No. 316 (H.R.8687) Approved June 12, 1934.

Gives President power for a period of three years to negotiate trade agreements with foreign governments without advice and consent of Senate. Empowers President, by proclamation, to raise or lower tariff rates by not more than 50 percent.

Amends that part of Section 311 of the Tariff Act of 1930 relating to flour in warehouses made from imported wheat and intended for export.

Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412) appropriates $47,670 to Bureau of Agricultural Economics for collection of information for use in carrying the Reciprocal Tariff Act into effect.

152. Committee on Reciprocity Information.

Created by Executive Order No. 6750, June 27, 1934. Consists of members designated from the personnel of their respective departments or offices by the Secretaries of State, Agriculture, Commerce, National Recovery Administrator, Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade, Tariff Commission, and the heads of such other Federal departments or offices as may be named from time to time by the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy. It shall function under the direction and supervision of and its chairman shall be designated from among the members of the Committee by the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy.

Persons desiring to present their views with respect to foreign trade agreements under the Reciprocal Tariff Act shall present them to the Committee.

152a. Trade Agreements Committee.

Set up by Executive Committee on Commercial Policy, June 22, 1934. Heads of various Government departments and agencies, including the Secretary of Agriculture were asked to designate representatives by the Department of State.

Purpose: To supervise and coordinate the work of the various departments in connection with the actual studies and preliminary formulation of agreements in connection with the tariff bargaining program.

153. Ratifying Action of Puerto Rican Legislature Imposing an Import Tax on Coffee. Public No. 411 (H. R. 9946) Approved June 18, 1934.

Provides for ratification of Joint Resolution No. 59 of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, approved by the Governor May 5, 1930, imposing an import tax on coffee pursuant to the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 but actually imposed prior to the final enactment of that Act and hence declared illegal by the courts.

154. Proclamations of the President under authority of the Tariff Act of 1930.

No. 2093, August 10, 1934, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to permit until June 30, 1935, the importation of feed for livestock free of duty when imported by any owner of livestock in any drought affected area or for any organization conducting relief among distressed owners of livestock.

No. 2085, May 9, 1934, decreases rates of duty on sugar.

Taxation

155. Revenue Act of 1934. Public No. 216 (H. R. 7835) Approved May 10, 1934.

Places increased taxes on capital-stock, estates, gifts, income, capital gains and losses, personal holding companies, reorganizations, consolidated returns, partnerships and miscellaneous. Shifts some

of the burden formerly on small income taxpayers in the "earned income" class to those whose incomes come from "unearned" sources, such as dividends and tax-exempt securities.

Exempts from taxation on incomes of corporations the following: Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations; farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone, casualty, or fire insurance companies or associations (including interinsurers and reciprocal underwriters) the income of which is used or held for the purpose of paying losses or expenses; farmers', fruit growers', or like associations organized and operated on a cooperative basis; etc., corporation organized by an association exempt under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, or members thereof, for the purpose of financing the ordinary crop operations of such members or other producers, and operated in conjunction with such association, etc.

Imposes certain taxes on crude petroleum; reduces the stamp tax on sale of produce for future delivery from 5 to 3 cents for each $100 in value; clarifies the provision relative to the tax on cigarettes; repeals bank check tax as of January 1, 1935; eliminates tax on soft drinks, candy, etc.; exempts from the fur tax all fur articles sold by the manufacturer for less than $75; and from the jewelry excise tax all articles sold for less than $25, etc.

Provides for publicity on certain facts relating to each income return, including amount of gross income and credits against net income and the total tax paid.

Plugs up various loopholes in substantive law through which taxes had been legally avoided.

Imposes a processing tax of 3 cents a pound on a list of vegetable and fish oils and fats, and an impost of 5 cents a pound on coconut oil and copra, except on imports from the Philippines, which products would bear the 3-cent tax.

156. Amending Section 601 (c) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1932. Public No. 396 (H. R. 9234). Approved June 18, 1934.

Strikes out "sold to a baker" and inserts in lieu thereof "sold to, or resale to, a baker", and strikes out "to a manufacturer or producer" and inserts in lieu thereof "to, or for resale to, a manufacturer or producer."

157. H. Res. 183 (Agreed to June 10, 1933): Authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to make an investigation of the internal revenue laws of the United States.

Hearings have been held pursuant to the resolution.

158. H. Res. 450 (Agreed to June 18, 1934): Ordering the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the Farmers' Tax Problem, transmitted to the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, June 16, 1934, printed as a House document, with illustrations.

Printed as H. Doc. 406: The Farmers' Tax Problem.

Tennessee Valley Authority

159. Tennessee Valley Authority Act, or Muscle Shoals. Public No. 17 (H. R. 5081) Approved May 18, 1933.

Creates the Tennessee Valley Authority (T.V.A.) headed by 3 directors, appointed by President, with Senate consent, with usual corporate powers, to develop Muscle Shoals as a source of electric power and fertilizers; to conserve and utilize natural resources and

facilities; to control Mississippi-Tennessee floods; and to promote economic and social well-being of the inhabitants of the Tennessee Valley comprising the major portion of Tennessee and parts of West Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky.

Board may, in the case of fertilizers or ingredients thereof, contract with commercial manufacturers, cooperate with commercial organizations or State authorities in development of use or practices, and donate or sell products for experimental or educational purposes. In the case of electric power the Board may produce, distribute, and sell as specified, sales to Government at cost. Secretary of War is authorized to build Clinch River (or Cove Creek) dam. Nitrate plant may be leased within a year to responsible farm organization or subsidiary corporation for 50 years, under certain conditions.

The Authority is authorized to acquire real estate, and build dams, power houses, reservoirs, and transmission lines, and generally maintain, modernize and extend present facilities.

The President is authorized to make surveys of and plans for Tennessee basin and adjoining territory, to guide Congress and the affected States in the physical, economic and social development of the territory. Cooperation with States in this is authorized. The President shall recommend to Congress legislation deemed desirable to carry out, among other things, flood control, use of marginal lands, reforestation, and best methods of improving agricultural conditions in the valley.

Board is authorized to issue $50,000,000 3 1/2 per cent 50-year bonds to finance improvements. It may request the aid of any employee of an executive department or independent office of the U. S., and the President may direct such individual to give such service, the individual thereafter to be subject to the orders of the Authority, or its general manager.

Dr. A. E. Morgan, Chairman, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority.

See Fourth Deficiency Act (Public No. 77) for appropriation of $50,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

By authority of this Act the following Executive Orders were issued: No. 6162, June 8, 1933, placing construction of Cove-Creek Dam in the hands of Arthur E. Morgan; and No. 6161, June 8, 1933, authorizing and directing "the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, to make such surveys, general plans, studies, experiments, and demonstrations as may be necessary and suitable to aid the proper use, conservation, and development of the natural resources of the Tennessee River drainage basin, and of such adjoining territory as may be related to or materially affected by the development consequent to said act, and to promote the general welfare of the citizens of said area".

160. Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc. (E.H.F.A.)

Created by Executive Order No. 6514, December 19, 1933, under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Incorporated under the laws of Delaware, January 17, 1934.

Capital stock $1,000,000, subscribed from appropriation authorized by section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act and made available by the Fourth Deficiency Act.

Purpose: To cooperate with business in an effort to bring the benefits of a wide use of electricity at low cost to consumers throughout the Tennessee Valley States.

David E. Lilienthal, President, and Arthur E. Morgan and Harcourt A. Morgan, other members of board of directors. Headquarters: Chattanooga, Tennessee.

161. Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc. (T.V.A.C.)
Organized by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and incorporated January 23, 1934, under the laws of the State of Tennessee.
Formed to aid cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley Authority.
Arthur Jackson, General Manager. Main Office: Knoxville, Tenn.
$300,000 allocated to it by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Unemployment Relief

162. Unemployment Relief Act, or Reforestation Act. Public No. 5 (S. 598)
Approved March 31, 1933.
Authorizes the President to provide work for unemployed American citizens in the construction of works of a public nature in connection with forestation projects on lands belonging to the United States, or to the States, including planting of trees, prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, and the construction and repair of trails and fire lanes in the national and State forests, furnishing these citizens with subsistence, clothing, medical attention, hospitalization, and cash allowances.
Funds may be allocated for research, including forest products investigations.
Authorizes the President to use unobligated moneys previously appropriated for public works, except those commenced or to be commenced within 90 days, and except funds for river and harbor maintenance. Waives limit of relief loans by Reconstruction Finance Corporation to States, from unexpended and unallotted balance of the $300,000,000 fund established by the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (Public No. 302, 72d Congress). 163
President's authority is to continue until March 31, 1935.
Executive Order No. 6101, April 5, 1933, created the Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W.) with Robert Fechner, Director.
The Secretaries of Agriculture, War, Interior and Labor form the nucleus of an advisory council to the Director, and the work of administering the Emergency Conservation Work program is divided among the four cooperating Government departments. The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has laid out and is supervising and cooperating with States in the work on State forests and private land.
The Emergency Conservation Work directs the Civilian Conservation Corps. (C.C.C.).
Executive Order No. 6747, June 23, 1934, allocates $12,500,000 to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for establishment and maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corps Camps, out of the fund of $525,000,000 appropriated by the Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412) for emergency drought relief.
Executive Order No. 6208, July 21, 1933, amended by Executive Order No. 6724, May 28, 1934, Executive Order No. 6265, September 5, 1933 and Executive Order No. 6787, June 30, 1934, by authority of the Unemployment Relief Act (Public No. 5) allocates $20,000,000 to the War Department for purchase of forest lands for emergency conservation work, funds to be transferred to the Department of Agriculture upon request of the Chief of Finance under the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, for the purchase of lands within national forest

areas hitherto or hereafter established, and to expend so much as necessary to protect, improve and administer forest lands purchased. Order No. 6724 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to expend $1,000,000 from this fund for rental or purchase of land suitable for refuges for, and to protect and conserve migratory birds and other wild life. Order No. 6265 allots $35,000 of this fund for expenditures by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils for making soil examination, surveys, and investigations. Executive Order No. 6237, July 28, 1933, allocates $1,500,000 to the War Department for purchase of lands necessary for completion of Great Smoky Mountains National Park; funds to be transferred to the Department of Interior upon request of the Chief of Finance under the Director of Emergency Conservation Work; Executive Order No. 6344, October 20, 1933, allocates $386,000 to the Department of Agriculture for acquisition of land for forest research in connection with the National Arboretum; and Executive Order No. 6543, December 28, 1933 allocates $2,325,000 for acquisition of land for emergency conservation work. These funds are allocated from the $3,300,000,000 appropriated for the National Industrial Recovery Act and made available by the Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Act.

Executive Order No. 6766, June 29, 1934, by authority of the Unemployment Relief Act, the Fourth Deficiency and the Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Acts, allocates $2,500,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture for restoration, improvement, and development, of lands as wild life refuges for carrying out the purposes of the Unemployment Relief Act.

163. Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, or Hunger Relief (Wagner-Lewis Act) Public No. 15 (H. R. 4606) Approved May 12, 1933.

Creates Federal Emergency Relief Administration (F.E.R.A.) to last until May 12, 1935. Authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make $500,000,000 available for emergency relief purposes, in addition to funds authorized under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, for payments to States for relief work. Reconstruction Finance Corporation's outstanding obligations increased by $500,000,000, permitted under Section 9 of the R.F.C. Act.

States shall file statement showing amount necessary and amounts available from public or private sources within State, adequate administrative supervision, suitable standards of relief, and intended use of funds requested. Advances may be made in money, services, materials, or commodities, and for relief of all in need, whether resident, transient, or homeless. $2,500,000 may be distributed to individual States, each to receive 1/3 of amount expended by it for relief; balance may be distributed to States without available funds for relief purposes or to aid barter operations of cooperative organizations. Maximum to any one State limited to 15 percent of total under either method.

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.

Executive Order No. 6442, November 22, 1933 prescribes rules and regulations under the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933.

Executive Order No. 6747, June 23, 1934, allocates $12,500,000 to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for purchase of lands in stricken areas and $56,250,000 for making grants to States, out of the fund of $525,000,000 appropriated by the Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412) for emergency drought relief.

164. Civil Works-Emergency Relief Act. Public No. 93 (H. R. 7527) Approved February 15, 1934.

Appropriates an additional $950,000,000, available until June 30, 1935, for continuing the Civil Works program and for direct relief purposes under authority of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933. Authorizes the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator to make grants within any State directly to such public agency as he may designate.

The Federal Civil Works Administrator (C.W.A.) was established by Executive Order No. 6420-B, November 9, 1933, under authority of Title II, National Industrial Recovery Act. It was suspended March 31, 1934, and Work Divisions were organized by the Emergency Relief Administration and employees of the C.W.A. transferred thereto.

Executive Orders No. 6603, February 15, 1934; No. 6709, May 14, 1934; and No. 6689, April 24, 1934 relate to allocation of money from fund provided in this act.

165. Roads Employment Act. (Cartwright) Public No. 393 (H. R. 8781) Approved June 18, 1934.

Provides for the increase of employment by authorizing appropriations for emergency construction of public highways and related projects.

Includes $200,000,000 to be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 204 of the National Industrial Recovery Act; $24,000,000 for allotment under Section 205 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, for survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of highways, roads, trails, bridges, and related projects in national parks and monuments; also the following appropriations during each of the fiscal years 1936 and 1937; $125,000,000 for rural post roads; $10,000,000 under Section 23 of the Federal Highway Act for forest highways, roads and trails; $2,500,000 under Section 3 of the Federal Highway Act for survey, construction, reconstruction and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations, other than forest reservations; $7,500,000 for construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks, etc; $4,000,000 for construction and improvement of Indian reservation roads under provisions of Act approved May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 750).

166. Federal Surplus Relief Corporation (F.S.R.C.)

Created under authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the National Industrial Recovery Act, Title II, the Federal Emergency Relief Act, and Civil Works-Emergency Relief Act.

Incorporated under the laws of Delaware.

It was formed for the purpose of directing government purchases of food, fuel, and other necessities, to be distributed among the needy. Aims to bridge the gap between the destitute unemployed and surpluses of basic farm commodities. Funds are provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration supplemented by those of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The Jones-Connally Amendment to the A.A.A. (Item 6) appropriated $50,000,000 for advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Harry L. Hopkins, President; Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President.

Vocational Agriculture

167. Vocational Education Act of 1934. Public No. 245 (H. R. 7059) Approved May 21, 1934.

Provides for further development of vocational education as an emergency measure during the depression by appropriating $3,000,000 annually for 3 years, commencing July 1, 1934, one-third to be allotted to agricultural education, one-third to home economics, and the remainder to trade and industrial education.

Appropriation is provided for in the Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act (Public No. 412).

Bills Vetoed

168. H. R. 1766. To provide medical services after retirement on annuity to former employees of the United States disabled by injuries sustained in the performance of their duties. Vetoed June 23, 1934.

H. R. 3344. To amend section 14, subdivision 3, of the Federal Farm Loan Act. Presented to the President June 15, 1933 (Pocket veto).

H. R. 8046. To provide a penalty for the knowing or willful presentation of any false written instrument relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the Government with intent to defraud the United States. Vetoed April 17, 1934.

S. 3185. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices. Vetoed June 26, 1934.

S. 3741. To convey certain lands to the State of South Dakota for public-park purposes, and for other purposes. Vetoed June 28, 1934.

S. 3780. For the relief of persons engaged in the fishing industry. Vetoed June 26, 1934.

S. J. Res. 106. Authorizing loans to fruit growers for rehabilitation of orchards during the year 1934. Vetoed June 26, 1934.

Index

Item

Advisory Council on Economic Security.....148
Agricultural Adjustment Act.....1-17
Title II.....18
Title III.....103
Commodity Credit Corporation.....140
farm prices.....168
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation166
hog marketing program.....78
Liquor Taxing Act.....100
National Industrial Recovery Act..109
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.....1,17,27,65,101,140,166
Agricultural adjustment administrator.....73,74,108,140
Agricultural credit.....5,18-31,63,168
See also Credit; Emergency Farm Mortgage Act; Farm Credit Act of 1933; Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Act; Federal intermediate credit banks; Federal land banks.
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of....31, 32,36,60,114,149,158
Agricultural Marketing Act.....21
Agricultural organizations, tax on income of.....155
Agriculture, Dept. of.....33,71,79,150
Agriculture, Secretary of
Agricultural Adjustment Act..1,2,4,6, 8,11,15,16
Balances available to.....21
Central Statistical Board.....143
chinch bugs.....51
Committee on Economic Security....148
Committee on Reciprocity Information.....152
Commodity Credit Corporation.....140
conservation.....55-58
Emergency Conservation Work.....162
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.....166
information from.....16,78,141
National Emergency Council.....108
National Industrial Recovery Act..109
National Resources Board.....124
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.....114
Special Board for Public Works....121
Trade Agreements Committee.....152a
Alcohol - blend gasoline.....32
Alcoholic beverages See Liquor
Alien Property Custodian, Office of...66
American Samoa.....15
Antitrust Law.....43,109,128
Apples.....88

Item

Appropriation, Deficiency and Emergency Act.....36,162
Title II.....4,130,134
Appropriation, Fourth Deficiency Act.....35,120
Funds, Sect. 220, N.R.A. Act.....72-74,101,140,160,162
Appropriations.....33-39
Agricultural Adjustment Act.....6-8
crop production loans.....27-28
Economy Act.....66
Emergency Banking Act.....40
Farm Credit Act.....21
foreign service personnel.....70
roads.....165
Aquatic products.....59
See also Oyster planters; Sea food; Fishing industry
Bank check tax.....155
Bank Conservation Act.....40
Bankhead Cotton Control Act.....7-10
Banking.....40-45,138,147
See also Agricultural credit; Credit; Emergency Banking Act of 1933; Federal Reserve Act; Home Financing; Money; R.F.C.; Securities
Banking Act of 1933.....43-44
Bankruptcy.....46-49
Banks for Cooperatives.....21
Barley.....6-7
Barter.....163
Bird refuges See Conservation of wild life
Bookkeeping, Government.....39
Building and loan associations.....136
Business Advisory and Planning Council.....50
Canal Zone.....15
Canners.....114
Cattle.....6-7
See also Livestock
Celler.....75
Central Statistical Board.....143
Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago.....36
Chicago World's Fair
See Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago
Chinch bugs.....51
Cigarettes, tax.....155
Civil Service Retirement Act.....115
Civil Works-Emergency Relief Act164,166
Civilian Conservation Corps
See Reforestation Act
Coconut oil.....117,155

Item

Coffee.....153
Collateral Security Act.....42
Commercial policy See
Executive Committee on Commercial Policy
Committee on Economic Security.....148
Committee on National Land Problems..124
Committee on Reciprocity Information 152
Commodity Credit Corporation.....140
Communications.....52
Congress.....53-54
Conservation of natural resources...120, 124
See also Forest protective strips; Forestry; Reforestation Act; Soil Erosion; Tennessee Valley Authority
Conservation of wild life.....55-58,162
Constitution.....53,54,98
Consumer Problems, Adviser on.....108
Consumers' Advisory Board.....109
Contracts, Government.....93,112
Cooperation.....59
Cooperative organizations....155,161,163
Cooperatives, Banks for
See Banks for cooperatives
Copra.....155
Corn.....1,32
Corporate Bankruptcy Act.....47
Corporation of Foreign Security Holders.....145
Cotton.....1-2,4,7-10,13
classification revolving fund.....39
new uses of.....8
Cotton Standards Act.....39,60
Cotton Textile Assignment Board.....91
Cotton Textile Industry, Board of Inquiry for.....91
Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board.....91
Credit.....40,61,62,63,103,136,137,138a
See also Agricultural credit; Banking; Home financing; Money; Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Securities
Crop Production Loans.....26-28,36
Cuba.....74
Dairy products.....1,36,64,65
See also Oleomargarine
Debts
farm.....31,48
foreign Government.....68-69,103
Deficiency and Emergency Appropriation Act
See Appropriation, Deficiency and Emergency Act
Deposit Liquidation Board.....135
Dill-Crosser Railway Labor Act.....131
Drainage and [illegible] districts

Item

Drought relief.....27,36,130,154
Economic Security, Committee on
See Committee on Economic Security
Economy Act.....37,38,66
Electric Home and Farm Authority.....160
Electricity See Power
Emergency Banking Act of 1933...36,40,41
Emergency Conservation Act See Reforestation Act
Emergency Farm Mortgage Act.....5,18-20, 23,35,36
Emergency Railroad Transportation Act.....128,129
Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.....33,34,61,162,163
Everglades National Park.....95
Executive Committee on Commercial Policy.....71,152,152a
Executive Council.....108
Export-Import Banks.....73,74
Fallowing, Summer.....26,27,36
Farm Credit Act of 1933....5,21,22,23,35
Farm Credit Administration.....21,22,23, 27,30,33,36,37,63,120,140
Farm debts See Debts, farm
Farm Mortgage Act See Emergency Farm Mortgage Act; Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Act
Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Act.....19
Farmers' cooperative mineral rights pools.....138a
Farmers' tax problem.....158
Federal Alcohol Control Administration.....101,102
Federal Civil Works Administration...164
Federal Communications Commission.....52
Federal Coordinator of Transportation.....128,129
Federal Credit Union Act.....63
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....43-44,62
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.....92,120,127,134
Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works.....119,120,121
Federal Emergency Housing Corporation.....123
Federal Emergency Relief Act.....36,163, 164,166
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....36,161,163,166
Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.....108,148,163.164,166
Federal Employment Stabilization Office.....66
Federal Farm Board.....1,37,67,79,150
Federal Farm Loan Act.....5,21,23,168

Item

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act.....23-25
Federal Home Loan Bank Board 35,80,82,83
Federal Housing Administration.....83
Federal Hunting Stamp Act.....57
Federal intermediate credit banks1,21,23
Federal land banks.....18-19,21,23,35,36
Federal Open Market Committee.....43
Federal Power Commission.....118,119
Federal Radio Commission.....52
Federal Reserve Act.....23,40,41,42, 43,44,62,105
Federal Savings and Loan Associations 80
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....83
Federal Subsistence Homestead Corporation.....122
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation....6, 166
Federal Trade Commission..65,111,145,146
Feed.....27,36,154
Fertilizers.....159
Fibers.....117
Fish refuges See Conservation of wild life
Fishing industry.....138a,168
See also Oyster planters
Flax.....6-7
Flood control.....120,125,159,162
Flood relief.....137
Flour in warehouses.....151
Food and Drugs Act.....87
Foreign debts See Debts, foreign Government
Foreign service.....70
Foreign Trade.....72-75,88,139
See also Tariff
Foreign Trade Zone Board.....75
Foreign transactions.....43,145
Forest protective strips.....36
Forestation Act See Reforestation Act
Forestry.....76,77
See also Conservation of natural resources; Reforestation Act; Tennessee Valley Authority
Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Act See Appropriation, Fourth Deficiency Act
Fraud, Government departments.....168
Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Act.....48
Freight.....36,130
See also Shipping
Fruit growers.....168
Game sanctuaries See Conservation of wild life
Gasoline, alcohol-blend See Alcohol-blend gasoline

Item

Geographic Board.....66
Glass-Steagall Banking Act.....43-44
Gold See Money
Gold Clause Repeal.....104
Gold Reserve Act of 1934.....36,105
Grain sorghums.....6-7
Grazing lands, public.....97
Guam, Island of.....15
Hawaii.....11
Highways See Roads
Hogs.....1,14,78,79
Home Financing.....5,22,80,81,82,83,123
See also Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933; Home Owners' Loan Act of 1934; Housing, low-cost
Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933.....5,35, 80,81,83
Home Owners' Loan Act of 1934.....24,81
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....80,81, 82,83
Homesteads.....84
See also Lands; Subsistence homesteads
Housing, low-cost.....120,123
Indian Commissioners, Board of.....66
Indians.....85-86
Industrial Advisory Board.....109
Industrial Emergency Committee.....108
Inflation See Money
Inspection.....87-88
See also Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act
Insurance, mutual mortgage See Mutual mortgage insurance
Insurance companies, farmers', tax on income of.....155
Insurance Company Loan Act.....61,62
Insurance, deposit See Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Insurance, unemployment See Unemployment insurance
Interdepartmental Board on Reciprocal Treaties.....72
Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Trade Zones.....75
Interdepartmental Trade Policy Committee.....72
International Institute of Agriculture.....36,37
International Labor Organization.....89
International Monetary and Economic Conference, London.....35
Interstate Commerce Act.....83,128
Interstate Commerce Commission.....52
Irrigation.....18,20,29,125
Johnson Debt Defaulting Act.....68

Item

Joint-stock land banks.....18,21
Jones-Connally Amendment.....6-7
Jones-Costigan Sugar Act.....11
Kopplemann resolution.....36,65
Labor Advisory Board.....109
Labor relations.....89-94,109,131,142
See also National Employment Service Act; Public works; Unemployment relief
Labor Review, Board of.....92
Lame Duck Amendment.....53
Lands.....95-97
purchase of.....96,121,162,163
South Dakota.....168
utilization.....124,159
withdrawal from production.....1
See also Forestry; Homesteads; Tennessee Valley Authority
Licensing.....1,114
Liquor.....98-102
Livestock.....21,27,36,43
See also Cattle
Loans to Industries Act.....62
Migratory Bird Conservation Act....55,57
Milk See Dairy products
Mineral rights pools, farmers' cooperative See Farmers' cooperative mineral rights pools
Mines, Bureau of.....66
Money.....40,70,103-106
See also Banking; Credit; Gold Reserve Act of 1934; Securities; Silver Purchase Act of 1934
Mortgage debts, farm See Debts, farm
Motor fuel alcohol.....32
Municipal Bankruptcy Act.....46
Muscle Shoals.....159
Mushrooms.....149
Mutual mortgage insurance.....83
National Academy of Sciences.....144
National Arboretum.....162
National Archives.....36,107
National Archives Council.....107
National Bank Act of 1864.....45
National Emergency Council.....108
National Employment Service Act....35,94
National Historical Publications Commission.....107
National Housing Act.....5,22,83
National Industrial Recovery Act
Title I.....90,109-112
Title II.....120,134
Title III.....133
Civil Works Administration.....164
Committee on Economic Security....148
Commodity Credit Corporation.....140
Electric Home and Farm Authority..160

Item

National Industrial Recovery Act - Continued
Federal Power Commission.....119
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.....166
Funds provided, 4th Deficiency Act.....35
Funds from Section 220.....72-74,101, 140,160,162
Government contracts.....112
Office of Special Adviser to President on Foreign Trade.....72
Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation.....123
Roads.....165
Special Board for Public Works....121
National Industrial Recovery Board..108, 109,152
National Labor Board.....91
National Labor Relations Board.....91
National Mediation Board.....131
National mortgage associations.....83
National Planning Board.....124
National Power Policy Committee.....119
National Prohibition Act.....99
National Railway Adjustment Board....131
National Recovery Administration.....109
National Recovery Administrator See National Industrial Recovery Board
National Reemployment Service.....94
National Research Council.....144
National Resources Board.....124
National Steel Labor Relations Board.....91
Natural resources See Conservation of natural resources
Nonmember Preferred Stock Advisory Committee.....135
Norris Lame-Duck Amendment.....53
Oils and fats, vegetable and fish....155
Old-age pensions.....113,148
Oleomargarine.....37,38
Oyster planters.....30
See also Aquatic products; Fishing industry; Sea food
Peanuts.....6-7
Pears.....88
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.....114
Permanent Appropriation Act.....39
Personnel.....37,38,66,115-116,141,168
field, A.A.A.....17
Petroleum Administration.....91,110
Petroleum Administrative Board.....110
Petroleum Labor Policy Board.....91
Philippine Islands.....11,15
independence.....117

Item

Pigs....78
See also Hogs
Postal Savings Bank Act....43
Power....118-120,125,159
President's Reemployment Agreement...109
Price fixing....111
Production credit associations..21,30,35
Production credit corporations....21,35
Public works....92,93,94,112,120-127
See also Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works; Roads; Unemployment relief
Public Works Administration See Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works
Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation....123
Puerto Rican Hurricane Commission....38
Puerto Rico....11,66,153
Pulpwood....77
Radio....52
Railroad Retirement Board....132
Railroads....61,97,128-132
See also Freight; Shipping
Reciprocal Tariff Act....36,151,152,152a
Reciprocity Information, Committee on See Committee on Reciprocity Information
Reclamation fund....18
Reconstruction Finance Corporation..1,4,18;20,21,40,41,44,61,62,72,73,74,83,133-140,162,163
Reed Amendment of 1917....99,100
Reforestation See Conservation of natural resources; Forest protective strips; Forestry; Reforestation Act; Tennessee Valley Authority
Reforestation Act....35,36,162
Regional agricultural credit corporations....21
Regional banks for cooperatives....21
Reorganization, Government....66
Research, scientific....141-144
Retirement....115,132
Revenue Act of 1932....120,156
Revenue Act of 1934....155
Rice....1
Rivers and harbors....120,125
Roads....36,120,165
Rye....6-7
Schools....138a
Science Advisory Board....144
Sea food....87
See also Aquatic products; Fishing industry; Oyster planters
Securities....145-147

Item

Securities and Exchange Commission...146
Seeds....27,36
Shipping....139
See also Freight
Silk Textile Work Assignment Board....91
Silver see Money
Silver Purchase Act of 1934....36,106
Slum clearance....120,123
Social security....148
See also Old-age pensions
Soil erosion....120,126,162
Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade....72,152
Special Board for Public Works....94,121
Standard Container Act....149
State Bank Aid Act....41
Statistical services See Central Statistical Board
Statistical studies....142
Steel industry....91,111
Subsistence homesteads....120,122
See also Homesteads
Sugar....117
Sugar beets....11
Sugar cane....11
Tariff....109,117,150-154
See also Foreign Trade; Reciprocal Tariff Act
Tariff Act of 1930....151,153,154
Taxation....155-158
cotton....8
exemptions, Fed. Farm Mortgage Corp....25
liquor....99-100
public works....120
tobacco....15
Taxes, Floor stocks....13-14,100
Taxes, Processing..1,11,12,14,16,100,155
Taylor Grazing Act....97
Technical Board of Review....120
Technical Board on Economic Security 148
Temporary Committee on Foreign Trade..72
Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc....161
Tennessee Valley Authority....35,159-161
See also Lands
Territories and Island Possessions, Division of....66
Textile Labor Relations Board....91
Textile National Relations Board....91
Thomas Inflation Amendment....103
Tobacco....1,15
See also Cigarettes, tax
Trade agreements See Tariff
Trade Agreements Committee....152a
Transportation See Railroads

	Item
Unemployment insurance	148
Unemployment relief	6,11,94,163-166
See also Federal Emergency Relief Administration; Labor relations; Public works	
Unemployment Relief Act See Reforestation Act	
United States Employment Service	94
Virgin Islands	11,15
Vocational agriculture See Vocational Education Act of 1934	
Vocational Education Act of 1934,36	167
Wagner-Hatfield Act	132
Wagner Jobless Exchanges	94
Wagner-Lewis Act	163
Water-power	120
Water-right charges	29
Water use	124
See also Rivers and harbors	
Wheat	1,26,151
Wheeler-Howard Act	84
Wild life See Conservation of wild life	
Wool Textile Work Assignment Board	91
World trade barriers	150
Yarn	117

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS BIBLIOGRAPHIES

No. 1. Agricultural economics; a selected list of references. January 1925. Revised, September 1927; February 1929; April 1930.

No. 2. Flour milling and bread making; selected list of references. February 1925. Revised, June 1927; April 1931.

No. 3. A beginning of a bibliography of the literature of rural life. March 1925.

No. 4. Price spreads; a selected list of references relating to analyses of the portion of the consumer's price accruing to various agencies. March 1925.

No. 5. Long-time agricultural programs in the United States - national, regional, and State. June 1925.

No. 6. Aids to writers and editors; a selected list of books on the preparation of manuscripts and the mechanics of writing, for use in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. June 1925.

No. 7. Livestock financing; a selected list of references relating to the financing of the livestock industry in the United States. September 1925. Supply exhausted.

No. 8. The peach industry in the United States; a selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry including some references relating to Canada. October 1925.

No. 9. Selected list of references on grain sorghums, grass sorghums, and broom corn. December 1925.

No. 10. Research in rural economics and rural sociology in the Southern States since 1920; a list of the published, unpublished, and current studies. January 1926.

No. 11. Economic periodicals of foreign countries published in the English language; a selected list. February 1926. Revised, March 1930.

No. 12. Government control of export and import in foreign countries. February 1926.

No. 13. Cooperative marketing of tobacco; a selected list of references. February 1926. Supply exhausted.

No. 14. Factors affecting prices; a selected bibliography, including some references on the theory and practice of price analysis. March 1926.

No. 15. Alabama; an index to the State official sources of agricultural statistics. March 1926.

No. 16. Periodicals relating to dairying received in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. June 1926.

No. 17. Farm youth; a selected list of references to literature issued since January 1920. October 1926.

No. 18. Price fixing by governments 424 B.C. - 1926 A.D.; a selected bibliography, including some references on the principles of price fixing, and on price fixing by private organizations. October 1926.

No. 19. The apple industry in the United States; a selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry together with some references on varieties. June 1927.

No. 20. Bounties on agricultural products; a selected bibliography. July 1927. Supply exhausted.

No. 21. Oklahoma; an index to the State official sources of agricultural statistics...including a list of the unofficial sources of Oklahoma agricultural statistics. August 1927.

No. 22. A list of international organizations interested in agriculture. November 1927.

No. 23. Control of production of agricultural products by governments; a selected bibliography. December 1927.

No. 24. The poultry industry; a selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry, 1920-1927. February 1928.

No. 25. Taxation and the farmer; a selected and annotated bibliography. June 1928.

No. 26. Labor requirements of farm products in the United States. April 1929.

No. 27. Agricultural relief; a selected and annotated bibliography. June 1929.

No. 28. The strawberry industry in the United States; a selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry. September 1929.

No. 29. Valuation of real estate, with special reference to farm real estate. November 1929.

No. 30. Large scale and corporation farming; a selected list of references. November 1929.

No. 31. California; an index to the State sources of agricultural statistics. Part I. - Fruits, vegetables and nuts; an index to the official sources. Sections 1 and 2. January 1930; Part II. - Crops other than fruits, vegetables and nuts; an index to the official sources.

June 1930; Part III. - Livestock and livestock products; an index to the official sources. January 1931; Part IV. - Land, farm property, irrigation, and miscellaneous items; an index to the official sources. April 1931; Part V. - An index to some unofficial sources. February 1930.

No. 32. Rural standards of living; a selected bibliography. August 1930. (Superseded by Miscellaneous Publication 116.)

No. 33. Wheat; cost of production, 1923-1930. References relating to the United States and some foreign countries. January 1931.

No. 34. Business and banking periodicals reviewing the business situation. August 1931.

No. 35. Switzerland; a guide to official statistics on agriculture, population, and food supply. March 1932.

No. 36. The grape industry; a selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry in the United States, 1920-1931. March 1932.

No. 37. Advantages and disadvantages of country life. May 1932.

No. 38. List of State official serial publications containing material on agricultural economics. July 1932.

No. 39. Greece; a guide to official statistics of agriculture, population, and food supply. October 1932.

No. 40. Barter and scrip in the United States. February 1933.

No. 41. The domestic allotment plans for the relief of agriculture. February 1933.

No. 42. Measures taken by foreign countries to relieve agricultural indebtedness. March 1933.

No. 43. Part-time farming; a brief list of recent references. February 1933.

No. 44. Uses for cotton; selected references in the English language. November 1932.

No. 45. State measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness, 1932 and 1933. March 1933.

No. 46. Group and chain farming in the United States, January 1930-March 1933; with some references to group farming in foreign countries. March 1933.

No. 47. Farm mortgages in the United States; selected references...January 1928-April 1933. May 1933.

No. 48. Price analysis; selected references on supply and demand curves and related subjects, January 1928-June 1933. September 1933.

No. 49. Rumania; a guide to official statistics of agriculture, population and food supply. October 1933.

No. 50. Agricultural relief; a selected and annotated bibliography. August 1933.

No. 51. Business and agriculture, 1920-1933; a partial bibliography of material on the interdependence of business and agriculture. November 1933.

No. 52. The American Farm Problem. April 1934.

No. 53. State measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness, 1933 and 1934. June 1934.

No. 54. Measures of major importance enacted by the 73d Congress. November 1934.